

9/21/78

Folder Citation: Collection: Office of Staff Secretary; Series: Presidential Files; Folder: 9/21/78;
Container 91

To See Complete Finding Aid:

http://www.jimmycarterlibrary.gov/library/findingaids/Staff_Secretary.pdf

THE PRESIDENT'S SCHEDULE

Thursday - September 21, 1978

8:15 Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski - The Oval Office.

8:45 Mr. Frank Moore - The Oval Office.

8:55 Ms. Geraldine Ferraro, Democratic Congressional
(2 min.) Candidate, 9th District, N.Y. (Mr. Frank Moore).
The Oval Office.

9:30 His Excellency Gaafar Muhammed Nimeiri, President
(20 min.) of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan.
(Dr. Zbigniew Brzezinski) - The Oval Office and
the Cabinet Room.

10:15 Mr. Jody Powell - The Oval Office.

10:30 Congressman Parren Mitchell. (Mr. Frank Moore).
The Oval Office.

11:30 State (Oregon) Constituent Briefing.
(20 min.) (Mr. Tim Kraft) - Room 450, OEOB.

11:55 Tommy Young, 1978 National Poster Child, Cystic
(2 min.) Fibrosis Foundation, and Congressman D. Douglas
Barnard, Jr. (Mr. Frank Moore) - The Oval Office.

1:15 Admiral Stansfield Turner - The Oval Office.
(15 min.)

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 21, 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR:

THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

STU EIZENSTAT *Shu*

SUBJECT: Trip to North and South Carolina

I strongly recommend that you not personally criticize either Senator Helms or Senator Thurmond during your trip to their states on Friday:

- I do not think that it is Presidential to criticize incumbent Senators. Your remarks should be directed to the strengths of Ravenel and Ingram.

The practice of not directly criticizing incumbent officials is one which the Vice President and Bob Strauss have followed.

- The vote on natural gas in the Senate may ride on just a few votes. I believe that Thurmond may vote for the report and that Helms is still a possibility. I do not want to risk either vote at this point and fear that your attack of Helms or Thurmond could swing their vote against the report. Support from these two Republicans would help not only in the Senate but with Republicans and conservative Democrats in the House as well.
- Your remarks will be well received by the audiences in North Carolina and South Carolina if you praise the two Democratic candidates. There is no expectation that you will criticize Helms or Thurmond and we do not believe any story will result if you fail to direct criticisms at them.

**Electrostatic Copy Made
for Preservation Purposes**

Because Jerry believes that you should make some references to Helms and Thurmond, the remarks prepared for you do include references critical of those two Senators. While the references are not as strong now as they originally were, I still believe that the references should be deleted. I do not think, for instance, that you should criticize Senator Thurmond because he once ran for President as a candidate for the States' Rights Party, or because he does personal favors for his constituents, or because, by implication, he lacks a strong educational background.

I understand that Frank Moore has already brought this to your attention, but I just want to reiterate my views on this matter.

11:55 AM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 20, 1978

MEETING WITH CYSTIC FIBROSIS POSTER CHILD

Thursday, September 21, 1978

11:55 a.m. (2 minutes)

The Oval Office

From: Frank Moore

f.m./pd

I. PURPOSE

To greet and be photographed with Tommy Young, the 1978 National Poster Child of the Cystic Fibrosis Foundation. Accompanying the group will be Rep. Doug Barnard (D-10-Ga.).

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS, AND PRESS PLAN

Background: Once yearly, the members of the Cystic Fibrosis Foundation bring the National Poster Child to Washington to meet the President. Tommy Young was recently named this year's National Poster Child. He is from McGehee, Arkansas. Tommy was diagnosed with cystic fibrosis when he was 2½ months old; he will be 8 in December. He receives his treatments from Children's Hospital in Little Rock, Arkansas.

Participants: The President, Tommy Young, Rep. Barnard, Lydia Young (Tommy's mother), Ann Watson (Director of Public Relations for the Cystic Fibrosis Foundation in Atlanta), Ann Brewer (Cystic Fibrosis Foundation area director), Conny Graves, Adam Kelly, Frank Moore, and Bill Cable.

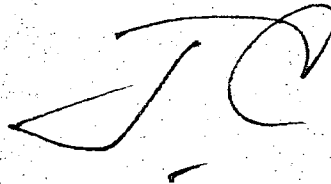
Press Plan: White House Photographer and a CF Foundation photographer accompanying the group.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 21, 1978

To Hamilton Jordan --

Are you interested in representing the
Administration at the November 1-7
meeting in Buenos Aires?

A handwritten signature, likely "J.C.", in dark ink. The signature is stylized with a large, sweeping loop and a sharp, angular end.

CSCE Peaceful Settlement of Disputes	Montreaux	Oct. 31-Dec.
UNCITRAL Working Group on Negotiable Instruments	Geneva	Oct.
UNIDROIT Working Group on Hotelkeepers Contract and Travel Agents	Rome	Oct.
HAGUE, Working Group on Childnapping	The Hague	Oct.

NOVEMBER 1978

NATO Joint Communications Electronics Committee	Brussels	Nov. 1-3
PAHO Hemisphere Meeting on Foot and Mouth Disease	Buenos Aires	Nov. 1-7
ILO Governing Body, 209th Session	Geneva	Nov. 6-7
OECD/EPC Working Group on Short-Term Prospects	Paris	Nov. 6-7
ECE Gas Meeting	Newcastle	Nov. 6-9
IMCO INMARSAT Preparatory Committee, 4th Session	London	Nov. 6-10
UNCTAD 2nd Preparatory Meeting on Tea	Geneva	Nov. 6-10
UNCTAD Cotton	Geneva	Nov. 6-10
WIPO Nice Agreement, Temporary Working Group	Geneva	Nov. 6-10
WHO Program Committee	Geneva	Nov. 6-10
IMCO Subcommittee on Fire Protection, 22nd Session	London	Nov. 6-10
ECE Group of Rapporteurs on General Safety Provisions	Geneva	Nov. 6-10
OAS Pan American Railroad Congress	Lima	Nov. 6-15
WMO Commission for Basic Systems, 7th Session	Washington	Nov. 6-17
UNCTAD Negotiating Conference on Wheat	Geneva	Nov. 6-24

11:30 AM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 20, 1978

MEETING WITH POLITICAL ACTIVISTS FROM OREGON

Thursday, September 21, 1978
11:30 A.M. (20 minutes)
Room 450 OEOB

From: Tim Kraft TK

I. PURPOSE

To promote among these Oregon activists a sense of identity with you and your Administration, a sense of a team working together, and a sense of urgency about actively supporting the Administration across the board.

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS AND PRESS PLAN

A. Background: This is the fourth in a series of meetings we will hold for political leaders and activists from individual states (we have previously done New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Louisiana).

B. Participants: elected state and city officials, labor leaders, party activists and early supporters -- all Democrats. List is attached.

C. Press Plan: No press

III. TALKING POINTS

A highlight of the accomplishments of your Administration to this point.

Your priorities over the next several months.

You might also thank them for travelling all the way from Oregon just for this meeting with you and your staff.

attachments:

agenda
guest list

AGENDA

9:30 AM	Welcome	Tim Kraft Assistant to the President
9:40 AM	Domestic Policy	Stu Eizenstat Assistant to the President for Domestic Affairs and Policy Anne Wexler Assistant to the President
10:30 AM	U. S. Economic Policies in World Context	Robert Strauss Special Representative for Trade Negotiations and Special Counselor on Inflation
11:00 AM	Communications	Jody Powell Press Secretary
11:30 AM		President Carter
12:00	Lunch (State Dining Room)	
2:00 PM	Foreign Policy	Zbigniew Brzezinski Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs
2:25 PM		Tim Kraft Assistant to the President
2:35 PM		Hamilton Jordan Assistant to the President
3:00 PM		Vice President Mondale

OREGON LIST OF ATTENDEES

Phil Lang - Speaker of the House
Jim Klonoski - State Chair
Marge King - State Vice Chair
Franklin Lamb - DNC Member
Mitzi Scott - DNC Member
Caroline Wilkins - Director, State Consumers Office
David Buchanan - Party Secretary, Albany
Everett Baggerly - Party Treasurer
Judy Sugner
Moshe Lenske - Democratic Chairperson, Multnomah (Memphis) County
Steve Starkovich - Democratic Chairperson, Clackamas County
Al Young - Democratic Chairperson, Washington County
Andy Bromeland - Democratic Chairperson, Marion County
Jeff Hill - Democratic Chairperson, Jackson County; early Carter supporter
Mike Kment - Democratic Chairperson, Deschutes County
Sue Davies Collins - Democratic Chairperson, Clatsop County
Roy Baxter - Democratic Chairperson, Crook County
Elizabeth Blann - Democratic Chairperson, Jefferson County
William Waggoner - Democratic Chairperson, Josephine County
Jim Ogle - Democratic Chairperson, Lake County
Kay Moffit - Democratic Chairperson, Malheur County
Larry Delplanche - Democratic Chairperson, Polk County
Gary Sackley - Democratic Chairperson, Tillamook County
Stanley Tucker - Democratic Chairperson, Umatilla County
Lowell Coutant - Democratic Chairperson, Union County
Barbara Jelinek - Democratic Chairperson, Yamhill County

Dorothy McKay - Mid-term Convention delegate
Pina Williams - Mid-term Convention delegate; party parliamentarian
Louise Poteet - Mid-term Convention delegate
Joe Smith - Mid-term Convention delegate
Hilda Lenske - Mid-term Convention delegate
Jane Strasdas - Mid-term Convention delegate
Joe Lashway - Mid-term Convention delegate; OEA
Bob Kennedy - Director, AFL-CIO
Nellie Fox - Director, COPE
Lon Imel - Multnomah Labor Council
Jim Chrest - Longshoremen President and State Legislature
Sue Pisha - CWA
Earl Kirkland - Building, Construction and Trades

John Schwabe - early Carter supporter
Angus Duncan - Carter-Mondale state coordinator; Goldschmidt staff
Ron Rentfrow - Port of Portland; early Carter supporter
Luther Bell - early Carter supporter; Portland
Ede Schmidt - early Carter supporter
Rich Botteri - campaign attorney
Phil McLaurin - early Carter supporter; Salem
Nancy Hyman - early Carter supporter
Charlotte Beeman - early Carter supporter; Portland
Donna Fitzwater - early Carter supporter
Ted Lopuszynski - early Carter supporter; McMinnville
Vern Rifer - early Carter supporter
Annette Crawford - early Carter supporter; Eugene
Phil Hinkle - early Carter supporter
Andy Kulas - early Carter supporter
Mike Kopetski - early Carter supporter
Ken Holmes - early Carter supporter; professor of history, Oregon College
of Education; Monmouth
Fred Spivey - early Carter supporter; The Dalles
Emily Ashworth - early Carter supporter
Sherry Dye - early Carter supporter
Gene Bird - early Carter supporter
Ed Zander - KOBI-TV; early Carter supporter
Nancy Goss - early Carter supporter
Sallie Goldwyn - early Carter supporter
Sandy Bell - early Carter supporter

Mayor Al Densmore - Mayor of Medford
Ernie Bonyhadi - attorney, Rives, Bonyhadi and Smith
Ilo Bonyhadi - Commissioner, Port of Portland
Gordon Coleman - Transportation Commission
Bill Naito - businessman
Robert Rosenthal - businessman
John Platt - Executive Director, Oregon Environmental Council (OEC)
Maradel Gale - Past President, Oregon Environmental Council (OEC)
Gretchen Kafoury - State Representative
Vera Katz - State Representative
Shelton Hill - Urban League
Dick Groener - President Pro Tem, State Senate
Keith Olds - Bend

Don Swift - Newport

Mary Roberts - candidate for Labor Commissioner

Ted Kulongoski - State Senator

Jim Petersen - Mayor of Legrand, running for state legislature

Earl Blumenauer - State Representative

Irv Fletcher - Central Labor Union

Steve Farris

Dorothy Robertson

Dr. Munir Katul

Mabel Armstrong - Chair, Women's Political Caucus

Deenie Barker - Union County Co-Chairperson, Democratic Party

Richard Bauman

Maxine L. Brown - Staff of Representative Robert Duncan

Gary L. Conkling - Administrative Assistant to Representative Les AuCoin

Fay Dubin - Staff of Representative Jim Weaver

Roderick R. McKay - husband of Dorothy McKay, Mid-term Convention delegate

Richard H. Petersen - Portland

William D. Robertson, Jr. - Administrative Assistant to Representative Al Ullman

Thomas Throop - running for the State Legislature from Bend, Oregon

Raul Soto-Seelig - State Senator

Note: Representatives Les AuCoin, Robert Duncan, and James Weaver will be attending the luncheon portion of the briefing.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

9/21/78

2Big Brzezinski

The attached was returned in
the President's outbox today
and is forwarded to you for
appropriate handling.

Rick Hutcheson
The Vice President
cc: Phil Wise

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

September 20, 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT
FROM: ZBIGNIEW BRZEZINSKI *23*
SUBJECT: Appointment for William Verity and Michael Forrestal

In response to Cy Vance's request, you agreed to a brief photo for William Verity, President of Armco Steel and the US Co-Chairman of the US-USSR Trade and Economic Council, and Michael Forrestal, President of the Council, before they leave for Moscow on Saturday. Because a similar lack of coordination created the Dresser case (and this request to you outside of channels is a repeat), I took the precaution of asking for the reaction of your Domestic advisers.

I have the following:

-- Stu Eizenstat says "This is a foreign policy call but it does represent a policy decision. It will be seen as an end to the post-Sharansky tough trade policy toward Russia. My instinct is that it is not the time to change these signals but I defer to your judgment."

-- Frank Moore advises that he does not feel strongly about the issue but acknowledges that such a meeting will send a mixed signal to the domestic audience and that we will catch some flak from the Hill.

I have not heard from Hamilton or Jerry Rafshoon and feel obliged to submit this for your decision in view of the imminent departure of Verity and Forrestal.

In view of the comments from Frank and Stu, do you want to go ahead with the photo or decline on the grounds that your schedule is overloaded due to the backlog caused by the Camp David Summit? Or have the Vice President do it?

DECLASSIFIED

Per, Rac Project

ESDN: NLC-146-14-22-1-1

BY 1/25 NAD, JUE 6/6/13

Go ahead with photo

Decline meeting/photo

The Vice President should do it *J*~~CONFIDENTIAL~~~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

9/21/78

Ibig:

This is another example of a memo which should have been submitted via me. In this case, Phil Wise should have been consulted in addition to those you checked with.

If you need a quick turnaround on a memo, you have only to indicate to me the timeframe involved, and we can process the memo quickly.

Your cooperation with this system would be appreciated.

R. L. H.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

September 20, 1978

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
3615-107
to use
regular
routing when
possible
J

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT
FROM: ZBIGNIEW BRZEZINSKI 23
SUBJECT: Appointment for William Verity and Michael Forrestal J

In response to Cy Vance's request, you agreed to a brief photo for William Verity, President of Armco Steel and the US Co-Chairman of the US-USSR Trade and Economic Council, and Michael Forrestal, President of the Council, before they leave for Moscow on Saturday. Because a similar lack of coordination created the Dresser case (and this request to you outside of channels is a repeat), I took the precaution of asking for the reaction of your Domestic advisers.

I have the following:

-- Stu Eizenstat says "This is a foreign policy call but it does represent a policy decision. It will be seen as an end to the post-Sharansky tough trade policy toward Russia. My instinct is that it is not the time to change these signals but I defer to your judgment."

-- Frank Moore advises that he does not feel strongly about the issue but acknowledges that such a meeting will send a mixed signal to the domestic audience and that we will catch some flak from the Hill.

I have not heard from Hamilton or Jerry Rafshoon and feel obliged to submit this for your decision in view of the imminent departure of Verity and Forrestal.

In view of the comments from Frank and Stu, do you want to go ahead with the photo or decline on the grounds that your schedule is overloaded due to the backlog caused by the Camp David Summit? Or have the Vice President do it?

DECLASSIFIED

Per: Rac Project

ESDN: NLG-126-14-22-1

BY KS NARA DATE 6/11/13

☐ Go ahead with photo☐ Decline meeting/photo☒ The Vice President should do it J~~CONFIDENTIAL~~~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

9/21/78

Stu Eizenstat
Frank Press

The attached was returned in
the President's outbox. It is
forwarded to you for appropriate
handling.

Rick Hutcheson

Jerry Rafshoon
cc: Phil Wise
Fran Voorde
Frank Moore

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Mr. President:

Phil, Fran and Jerry concur;
Congressional Liaison has no
comment.

Rick/Bill

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be "oh J" or similar, located to the right of the typed name "Rick/Bill".

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 9, 1978

Mr. President:

This has the following additional advantages:

- A) You could easily go to the Space Center because of its proximity to your Orlando speech;
- B) There is a large space constituency in the United States with which you have every reason to be identified because of your engineering background;
- C) The space shuttle will almost certainly be successfully launched toward the end of next year and there is every reason to be publicly identified with its success; and
- D) I am certain that you would very much enjoy the tour that they will arrange for you. The technological developments in the last decade and a half are astounding.



Stu

ADMINISTRATIVELY CONFIDENTIAL

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

ACTION

September 11, 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR: THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Stu Eizenstat *SE*
Frank Press *FP*

SUBJECT: Visit to Kennedy Space Center on October 1, 1978

NASA Administrator Bob Frosch has written to you pointing out that your visit to Orlando on October 1 presents an unusual opportunity to stop by the Kennedy Space Center because of its proximity. This would enable you to accomplish the following before a large audience:

- Announce your civil Space Policy (based on the recommendations and options that you asked for from the Space Policy Review Committee).
- Make the first awards of the Congressional Space Medal of Honor to six famous astronauts.
- Reach the large space constituency in the United States, with which you have every reason to be identified because of your engineering background.
- The space shuttle will almost certainly be successfully launched toward the end of next year and there is every reason to be publicly identified with its success.

KSC periodically holds an "open house" for the public. We have asked for one to be scheduled on October 1. This makes it possible to have an audience of some 20,000 in the impressive area outside the Vehicle Assembly Building for this important policy statement. NASA estimates that your visit, coinciding with the open house, will bring some 40,000 people to KSC that day.

We are certain that you would very much enjoy the tour that they will arrange for you. The technological developments of recent years are astounding.

RECOMMENDATION

We recommend that you visit KSC on October 1.

☒ Approve ☐ Disapprove

ADMINISTRATIVELY CONFIDENTIAL

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 2, 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: STU EIZENSTAT
AL STERN

Stu

SUBJECT: Congressional Space Medal of Honor

In 1969, P.L. 91-76 established the Congressional Space Medal of Honor. It was intended to be given to those who have especially distinguished themselves in the exploration of this new realm, and to parallel for space the Congressional Medals of Honor for bravery. In the language of the Congressional resolution, its recipients are to have demonstrated in the performance of their duties "exceptionally meritorious efforts and contributions to the welfare of the Nation, and of mankind."

No medals have been issued under this authority. However -- with NASA marking its 20th anniversary on October 1, 1978, and the space shuttle bringing to a close the era of the first pioneering astronauts -- Bob Frosch, the NASA Director, believes that issuance of the first medals would be appropriate. We agree, as does Dr. Press.

A rigorous nomination process described in the attached materials selected a list of six medal recipients. The selecting Board's deliberations were conducted over a span of several weeks and involved four formal sessions. Its conclusions recommend that the Congressional Space Medal of Honor be awarded to:

Neil A. Armstrong
Alan B. Shepard, Jr.
Virgil I. Grissom (posthumously)
John H. Glenn, Jr.
Frank Borman
Charles Conrad, Jr.

U.S. achievements in space have been a justified source of pride in international relations, in science, and in exploration. This is an appropriate way of commemorating our program and suitably honoring some distinguished astronauts.

The Office of Science and Technology Policy and the Domestic Policy Staff recommend approval.

If you agree, we would work with the scheduling office for an appropriate time. There is a possibility you may go to the Kennedy Space Center in conjunction with your October speech to the International Chamber of Commerce. The Space Center visit might provide an appropriate time for these awards.

Decision

_____ Approve (recommended)

_____ Disapprove

WASHINGTON

DATE: 05 SEP 78

FOR: [REDACTED] IN ROOM (123 FRANKS)

JERRY RAESHORN

PAUL WISE

FRAN VORDE

INFO ONLY: THE VICE PRESIDENT

JODY POWELL

JACK WATSON

ANNE WEXLER

SUBJECT: CITIZENSHIP MEMO RE CONGRESSIONAL SPACE MEDAL OF HONOR

+++++

+ RESPONSE DUE TO NICK HUTCHESON STAFF SECRETARY (456-7052) +

+ BY: 1200 PM THURSDAY 07 SEP 78 +

+++++

ACTION REQUESTED: YOUR COMMENTS

STAFF RESPONSE: () I CONCUR. () NO COMMENT. (✓) HOLD.

PLEASE NOTE OTHER COMMENTS BELOW:

*We're working on this.
It's a pending request.
fran*

WASHINGTON

DATE: 05 SEP 78

FOR ACTION: FRANK MOORE (LES FRANCIS)

JERRY RAFSHOON

PHIL WISE

FRAN VOORDE

INFO ONLY: THE VICE PRESIDENT

JODY POWELL

JACK WATSON

ANNE WEXLER

SUBJECT: EIZENSTAT MEMO RE CONGRESSIONAL SPACE MEDAL OF HONOR

+++++

+ RESPONSE DUE TO RICK HUTCHESON STAFF SECRETARY (456-7052) +

+ BY: 1200 PM THURSDAY 07 SEP 78 +

+++++

ACTION REQUESTED: YOUR COMMENTS

STAFF RESPONSE: () I CONCUR. () NO COMMENT. () HOLD.

PLEASE NOTE OTHER COMMENTS BELOW:

ny
concur w/ 10/1 date
9/20
concur/attached
Hold - she's working on it
9/18 final decision late this week
- will probably be done in Feb
9/20 - They are going to Cap Kennedy - recommend it.

WASHINGTON

DATE: 05 SEP 78

FOR ACTION: FRANK MOORE (LES FRANCIS)

JERRY RAFSHOON

PHIL WISE

FRAN VOORDE

INFO ONLY: THE VICE PRESIDENT

JODY POWELL

JACK WATSON

ANNE WEXLER

SUBJECT: EIZENSTAT MEMO RE CONGRESSIONAL SPACE MEDAL OF HONOR

*I think we need to do something ~~for~~
about all medals, especially Medal of Freedom.
we need a highly visible ~~ceremony~~ ceremony.*

+ RESPONSE DUE TO RICK HUTCHESON STAFF SECRETARY (456-7052) +

+ BY: 1200 PM THURSDAY 07 SEP 78 +

ACTION REQUESTED: YOUR COMMENTS

STAFF RESPONSE: () I CONCUR. () NO COMMENT. () HOLD.

PLEASE NOTE OTHER COMMENTS BELOW:

*Would be good if he does it
at the Kennedy Space Center.*

G



National Aeronautics and
Space Administration

Washington, D.C.
20546

Office of the Administrator

June 22, 1978

The President
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

It is my pleasure to recommend for your approval the award of the Congressional Space Medal of Honor to the following astronauts under the authority of PL 91-76:

Neil A. Armstrong
Alan B. Shepard, Jr.
Virgil I. Grissom (posthumously)
John H. Glenn, Jr.
Frank Borman
Charles Conrad, Jr.

These astronauts have clearly distinguished themselves in the performance of their duties by "exceptionally meritorious efforts and contributions to the welfare of the Nation and of mankind."

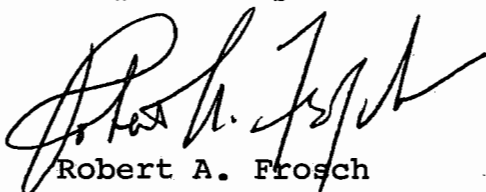
The basis for my recommendations is set forth in the attached report of the NASA Incentive Awards Board with its accompanying summaries of accomplishments and suggested citations.

Congressman Olin Teague has had a keen personal interest in the Congressional Space Medal of Honor and has written to you suggesting that awards be made this year. In view of his great interest and his personal knowledge and involvement in the space program, I have discussed my recommendations with him. He is in full accord and is most enthusiastic.

October 1, 1978, will mark the twentieth anniversary of NASA and we are planning anniversary activities. The highlight could be the awards of the Congressional Space Medal of Honor. We can work with your staff to make the necessary scheduling arrangements.

On the eve of a new era in space flight with the advent of the Space Shuttle, it is most fitting that we pay appropriate honor and recognition to the men who have played such outstandingly key roles in the Nation's space program.

Respectfully,



Robert A. Frosch
Administrator

Enclosures

Awards Board Report
to the Administrator



National Aeronautics and
Space Administration

Washington, D.C.
20546

Office of the Administrator

June 5, 1978

MEMORANDUM

TO: A/Administrator

FROM: NASA Incentive Awards Board

SUBJECT: Congressional Space Medal of Honor

In compliance with your instructions and the provisions of NASA regulations dated April 14, 1978, the NASA Incentive Awards Board has evaluated candidates for the Congressional Space Medal of Honor in order to make findings of fact and to provide you advice.

Considering the special nature of the Award, the membership of the Board was reviewed to assure that its composition included members who were assigned to NASA during the period of the major space flights. Consequently, Dr. Walter C. Williams, Mr. Arnold Frutkin, and Mr. David Williamson were added to the Board membership. Dr. Williams has been directly involved with most of NASA's space flight programs and has personal knowledge of most of the astronauts; Mr. Frutkin and Mr. Williamson joined NASA in 1959 and have extensive experience with the manned space flight program.

In your memoranda of March 10 and March 21, you solicited recommendations for the Award from NASA Centers and NASA Headquarters, respectively. Recommendations were submitted by Dr. Cooper, Mr. Yardley, and Dr. Kramer and are enclosed as a part of this record.

To broaden the base of its deliberations, the Board solicited opinions on possible candidates from the following:

James E. Webb
James C. Fletcher
Thomas O. Paine
Sam C. Phillips
Christopher C. Kraft

Robert Gilruth
George M. Low
Robert C. Seamans
D. K. Slayton
Rocco Petrone

All enthusiastically supported the award of the Medal this year and expressed surprising unanimity in the order of priority assigned to five of the candidates. Written recommendations from Dr. Fletcher, Dr. Low, Dr. Seamans, Dr. Kraft, and Mr. Slayton are attached as part of this record.

Mr. Webb and Dr. Paine suggested that the priority nominee be Neil Armstrong. Additionally, Dr. Paine strongly urged later consideration for Deke Slayton on the basis of his overall leadership role in the entire program.

Dr. Petrone strongly recommended that Awards be given only to the crew members of Apollo 204--Astronauts Grissom, White, and Chaffee.

General Phillips agreed with the priority listing for five of the candidates and strongly supported Astronaut Stafford as a nominee for the sixth Award.

To assure the fullest understanding of the accomplishments of the nominees, the various Board members pursued individual research to varying degrees. To gain an appreciation of first-hand experience from a key participant in many space flights, the Board invited Mr. Glynn S. Lunney to a special meeting. He provided accounts of the various space flight programs and highlighted the specific contributions of individual candidates. He has indicated informally that he is in full accord with the findings and advice of the Board.

In its deliberations, the Board took special note of the criteria for this Award as established in PL 91-76 providing that the President may award the Congressional Space Medal of Honor to any "astronaut who in the performance of his duties has distinguished himself by exceptionally meritorious efforts and contributions to the welfare of the Nation and of mankind." This criterion is significantly different from that for the Congressional Medal of Honor, which is based in large measure on "conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of life above and beyond the call of duty in action with an enemy."

In light of the legislative history of this Medal and the Preamble to PL 91-76, the Board gave serious consideration to recommending that the initial Awards be limited to the crew of Apollo 204. The prevailing view was that it is most certainly appropriate to recognize the ultimate sacrifice of the members of this crew. However, the spirit and intent of the Congressional criteria are also directed toward longer term accomplishments that demonstrate "exceptionally meritorious efforts and contributions." Consequently, the majority of the Board feels that your recommendations should be based on the contributions of the candidates to space flight accomplishments as a whole. In this light, Astronaut Grissom, the Commander of the 204 crew, is suggested for nomination for the award for his many accomplishments, particularly in Gemini, as well as for giving his life in the Apollo 204 incident.

The Board also seriously considered recommending limiting the nominations to the five who enjoyed virtually unanimous support of those who had principal roles in various phases of the space program. The prevailing view, however, was that recognition should be given to the superb contribution of Astronaut Conrad in saving the Skylab mission.

The Board's deliberations were conducted over a period of several weeks and involved four formal sessions. The majority of the Board feels that you should recommend to the President the award of The Congressional Space Medal of Honor to the following astronauts in the order listed:

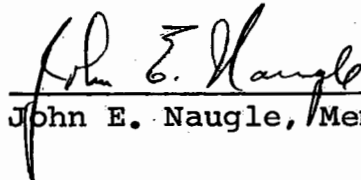
Neil A. Armstrong
Alan B. Shepard, Jr.
Virgil I. Grissom
John H. Glenn, Jr.
Frank Borman
Charles Conrad, Jr.

Summaries of their achievements, together with appropriate citations, are enclosed for each of the nominees.

There are also enclosed for your information a copy of PL 91-76 and NASA's implementing regulations.



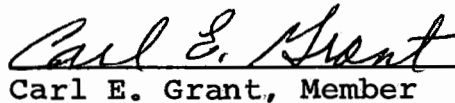
Duward L. Crow, Chairman



John E. Naugle, Member



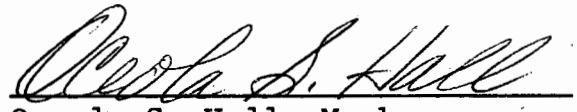
S. Neil Hosenball, Member



Carl E. Grant, Member



Robert A. Newman, Member



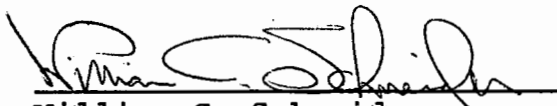
Oceola S. Hall, Member



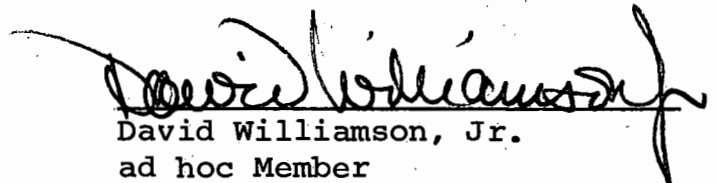
Walter C. Williams
ad hoc Member



Arnold W. Frutkin
ad hoc Member



William C. Schneider
ad hoc Member



David Williamson, Jr.
ad hoc Member

Enclosures

PL 91-76/NASA Regs.



Public Law 91-76
91st Congress, H. J. Res. 775
September 29, 1969

Joint Resolution

83 STAT. 124

To authorize the President to award, in the name of Congress, Congressional Space Medals of Honor to those astronauts whose particular efforts and contributions to the welfare of the Nation and of mankind have been exceptionally meritorious.

Whereas the United States has established and maintains a highly successful manned space flight program, dedicated to the peaceful exploration of space for the benefit of all mankind: and

Whereas the full strength of America's political, industrial, and technological capacity has been effectively teamed to create and support that program, but it cannot be carried out without the intelligence, the dedication, the bravery, and the self-sacrifice of the astronauts who test the hardware and who fly the missions into the hostile environment of space; and

Whereas the United States in its moments of triumph over the success of its space exploration must not forget those brave astronauts who have given their lives in the fullest measure of man's dedication to space exploration: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President may award, and present in the name of Congress, a medal of appropriate design, which shall be known as the Congressional Space Medal of Honor, to any astronaut who in the performance of his duties has distinguished himself by exceptionally meritorious efforts and contributions to the welfare of the Nation and of mankind.

Congressional
Space Medal of
Honor.

SEC. 2. There is authorized to be appropriated from time to time such sums of money as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this joint resolution.

Appropriation.

Approved September 29, 1969.

LEGISLATIVE HISTORY:

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, Vol. 115 (1969):

Sept. 15: Considered and passed House.

Sept. 16: Considered and passed Senate.

[7510-01]

Title 14—Aeronautics and Space

CHAPTER V—NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION

PART 1221—THE NASA SEAL AND OTHER DEVICES, AND THE CONGRESSIONAL SPACE MEDAL OF HONOR

Subpart 1221.2—The Congressional Space Medal of Honor

AGENCY: National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

ACTION: Final rule.

SUMMARY: This document amends the NASA regulations to provide for the Congressional Space Medal of Honor. The regulations prescribe procedures for the nomination of an astronaut by the Administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) to receive the Medal.

EFFECTIVE DATE: April 14, 1978.

ADDRESS: Administrator, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Washington, D.C. 20546.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Susan McGuire Smith, Office of General Counsel, National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Washington, D.C. 20546, 202-755-3924.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: On March 1, 1978, notice was published in the *FEDERAL REGISTER* (43 FR 8267) inviting public comments not later than April 1, 1978, on the proposed amendment to Part 1221 to add a Subpart 2 on "The Congressional Space Medal of Honor." The regulations were proposed in recognition of Pub. L. 91-96 which authorizes the President to award in the name of Congress "a medal of appropriate design, which shall be known as the Congressional Space Medal of Honor, to any astronaut who in the performance of his duties has distinguished himself by exceptionally meritorious efforts and contributions to the welfare of the Nation and of mankind." The new Subpart 2 of Part 1221 was proposed to establish procedures for the nomination of an astronaut by the Administrator of NASA to receive this Medal.

Comments were received from four persons. Some objected to the criteria for award of the Medal, stating their belief that these criteria were substantially the same as those for award of the Bronze Star, and therefore the effect is to derogate the Congressional Medal of Honor, after which the Congressional Space Medal of Honor apparently was named.

Each of these individuals was provided a copy of the public law that establishes the criteria for award of the Medal. Since these criteria were established by Congress, NASA believes it would be inappropriate to set different criteria in its regulations.

NASA does regard this Medal as the highest civilian award that can be made to an astronaut and intends to nominate individuals sparingly.

One individual suggested that the Medal be given a different name. Again, because its name was established by Congress, NASA believes it would be inappropriate to change the name by regulation.

After consideration of these comments, the amendment to Part 1221 is adopted without change, as set forth below:

1. 14 CFR Part 1221 is amended by:
 - (a) Revising the Part heading as set forth above.
 - (b) Redesignating §§ 1221.100 through 1221.117 as Subpart 1221.1 with the following Subpart heading:

Subpart 1221.1—NASA Official Seal, Insignia, Logotype, Official Program and Astronaut Badges, and Flags

- (c) Adding a new Subpart 1221.2 reading as follows:

Subpart 1221.2—The Congressional Space Medal of Honor

Sec.

- 1221.200 Scope.
 - 1221.201 Basis for award of the medal.
 - 1221.202 Description of the medal.
 - 1221.203 Nominations.
 - 1221.204 Proceedings of the NASA Incentive Awards Board.
- Authority: Pub. L. 91-76, September 29, 1969.

Subpart 1221.2—The Congressional Space Medal of Honor

§ 1221.200 Scope.

This Subpart establishes procedures for nominating an astronaut for the Congressional Space Medal of Honor.

§ 1221.201 Basis for award of the medal.

(a) The standard of award for the Congressional Space Medal of Honor is established by Pub. L. 91-76 (42 U.S.C. 2461) which provides that the President may award the Medal to any "astronaut who in the performance of his duties has distinguished himself by exceptionally meritorious efforts and contributions to the welfare of the Nation and of mankind."

(b) Only one Congressional Space Medal of Honor may be awarded to a person. However, for each succeeding act that would otherwise justify the award of the Medal, the President may award a suitable bar or other device.

(c) The Medal may be awarded to any person who is or has been designated to travel in space and who has distinguished himself or herself while undertaking duties in preparation for, execution of, or subsequent to, but in connection with, a space flight.

(d) The Medal may be awarded for actions occurring before the effective date of this Subpart 1221.2, and, when appropriate, posthumously.

§ 1221.202 Description of the medal.

The description of the Congressional Space Medal of Honor, which was designed by the Institute of Heraldry, U.S. Army, is set forth in Appendix A to this Subpart. Each person awarded the Medal also shall receive a citation describing the basis for the award.

§ 1221.203 Nominations.

(a) Formal nominations for award of the Congressional Space Medal of Honor on behalf of NASA will be made by the Administrator to the President.

(b) Any person may recommend to the Administrator that an astronaut be nominated for award of the Medal. Such a recommendation must be in writing, and must describe in concise detail the events believed to warrant award of the Medal. The recommendation should, if appropriate, be accompanied by supporting documentation, such as eyewitness statements, extracts from official records, sketches, photographs, etc.

(c) All recommendations for nominations submitted to the Administrator or made on his own initiative will be referred to the NASA Incentive Awards Board for the purpose of investigating and making findings of fact and giving advice to the Administrator.

(d) Any recommendation involving an astronaut who is a member of the armed services on active duty or who is employed by another agency of the Federal Government but temporarily assigned or detailed to NASA shall also be transmitted to the Secretary of Defense or the head of the employing agency, as appropriate, for his or her recommendation.

(e) The Administrator will forward to the President his recommendation, and that of the astronaut's employing agency, as appropriate.

§ 1221.204 Proceedings of the NASA Incentive Awards Board.

The NASA Incentive Awards Board shall thoroughly consider the facts giving rise to a recommendation for nomination and shall prepare a report for the Administrator. The Board should, to the extent practicable, coordinate its efforts with those of the astronaut's employing agency, as appropriate. Its final report must take into account any pertinent information submitted by the employing agency.

2. In Title 14, CFR, Chapter 5, the table of contents is revised to change the title of Part 1221 to read as follows:

The NASA Seal and other Devices, and the Congressional Space Medal of Honor

APPENDIX A—CONGRESSIONAL SPACE MEDAL

OVERSE

DESCRIPTION

A circular green enamel wreath of laurel surmounted by a five-pointed gold star (with vertical point downward) and issuing from between each point a gold flame, the star surmounted by a light blue enamel cloud bank with five lobes edged in gold bearing a five-pointed dark blue enamel star fimbriated gold and charged in center with a diamond; standing upon the wreath at top center a gold eagle with wings displayed.

SYMBOLISM

The laurel wreath, a symbol of great achievement, with the overlapping star points, simulates space vehicles moving to greater accomplishments through space. The flames signify the dynamic energy of the rocket era and the imagination of the men in the space program of the United States. The stylized glory cloud alludes to the glory in the coat of arms of the United States and to the high esteem of the award. The dark blue voided star symbolizes the vast mysteries of outer space while the brilliancy of the feat is represented by a diamond. The eagle with wings raised in the spirit of peace represents man's first landing on another planet.

REVERSE

DESCRIPTION

The reverse bears in center the inscription "CONGRESSIONAL" arranged in a semi-circle above the inscription "SPACE MEDAL PRESENTED TO"; in base is space for the name of the recipient and the date all within an outer circle of fifty stars.

SUSPENSION RIBBON

DESCRIPTION

A ribbon 1½ inches in width consisting of the following vertical stripes: gold ¼ inch, dark blue ¼ inch, light blue ½ inch, white ¼ inch, red ¼ inch, white ¼ inch, light blue ½ inch, dark blue ¼ inch, gold ¼ inch.

CABLE NOS. OF COLORS

Gold.....	65021 (old gold).
Dark blue.....	70076 (Independence blue).
Blue.....	65014 (light blue).
Red.....	65006 (scarlet).
White.....	65005.

SYMBOLISM

The scarlet center line on the white band symbolizes the courage of the astronauts in the nation's manned space program and the fire power of rockets that carry the crew through the earth's atmosphere (light blue); the light blue is the same color as the chief of the shield of the coat of arms of the United States which appears on the President's flag. The dark blue symbolizes the hostile environment of space, the gold edge representing success and accomplishment. Red, white and blue are also the national colors of the United States.

MINIATURE

DESCRIPTION

A one-half size replica of the medal and suspension ribbon approximately 2½ inches in overall length.

LAPEL EMBLEM

DESCRIPTION

A miniature of the obverse of the medal, ½ inch in diameter, all gold with a diamond in center.

ROSETTE

DESCRIPTION

One-half inch in diameter in the colors of the ribbon.

ROBERT A. FROSCHE,
Administrator.

[FR Doc. 78-9938 Filed 4-13-78; 8:45 am]

Solicited
Recommendations



University of Pittsburgh

SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING

Office of William K. Whiteford Professor of Technology and Energy Resources

April 14, 1978

General Duward L. Crow
NASA Headquarters
400 Maryland Avenue
Washington, D. C. 20546

Dear Pete:

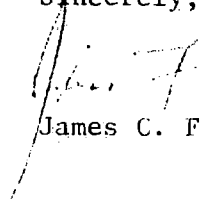
You asked for my recommendations for astronauts to receive the Congressional Space Medal of Honor, and I am happy to do so. All astronauts were special people and achieved outstanding honors for their country, but several stand out as perhaps being slightly superior to the rest. My suggestions are listed below:

1. John Glenn - first American to orbit the earth
2. Neil Armstrong - first person to step on the moon
3. Alan Shepherd - first American in space
4. Charles (Pete) Conrad - saved the \$2 billion skylab from disaster
5. Frank Borman - Commander of the first official manned vehicle to travel to the moon

If a sixth were considered, I'd add Harrison (Jack) Schmitt. Jack was the first and only real scientist to explore the moon. He showed that scientists, even with some physical handicaps, could perform as well as engineers and test pilots in space and on the moon.

I am extremely pleased that after so many years we have decided to make these awards. Good luck.

Sincerely,


James C. Fletcher

JCF/fs

A3771



ADB

Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute Troy, New York 12181

February 14, 1978

Lt. General Duward L. Crow, USAF (Ret.)
Associate Deputy Administrator
National Aeronautics and Space Administration
Code ADB-1
Washington, DC 20546

Dear Pete:

As you requested, here are my thoughts concerning the Congressional Space Medal of Honor. I see two alternatives for giving approximately the number of medals (five or six) that we discussed. In the first alternative, the medals would go to the full crews of Apollo 11 and those who were involved in the Apollo fire. In other words, medals would be given to Armstrong, Collins, and Aldrin, and to Grissom, White and Chaffee. (In this alternative, I would give first priority to the Armstrong crew and second priority to the Grissom crew.) In my second alternative, I would recommend that medals be given to Armstrong, Grissom, Borman, Glenn and Shepard. (Here I would give first priority to Armstrong, second to Grissom, and third an equal priority to Borman, Glenn and Shepard.)

I personally favor the second alternative, because it would allow (within the limits you prescribed) to honor more of the very significant events which took place within the first two decades of space exploration. In paying tribute to the spacecraft commander in each instance, we also recognize the burden of command, and the fact that the commanders took on a much greater share of responsibility than the others on each flight.

Now for a brief rationale behind the second alternative:

Armstrong: Neil was the first human being to set foot on another planet. This moment in history will never be repeated. I do not think I need to say any more about it.

Lt. General Duane L. Crow
February 14, 1978
Page Two

/ Grissom: Gus and his crew gave their lives for Apollo, and in the minds of many of us, made the subsequent events of Apollo possible. It is a sad thing to say, but it may have taken the Apollo fire and the deaths of three fine men to cause all of us to give that "something extra" required to do something as difficult as landing on the Moon.

/ Borman: Apollo 8 first left the confines of the Earth's orbit and traveled 250,000 miles into space and around the Moon. It was a very big step in the program and an essential precursor to Apollo 11. To many of us, it was a turning point in the Apollo flight schedule and provided the know-how and the confidence which allowed us to land on the Moon in 1969, thus meeting our national objective. The first time that human beings disappeared behind another planet as they entered lunar orbit was another great moment in history.

/ Glenn: John was America's first man in orbit through an outstanding mission and should be honored for that event.

/ Shepard: Alan was America's first man in space and demonstrated the flightworthiness of the Mercury spacecraft. His flight was just as much of a precursor for John Glenn's Mercury orbital flight as Borman's was a precursor for Armstrong's landing on the Moon. I believe Shepard clearly belongs on this list.

I hope these thoughts are helpful to you. Please let me know if I can be of any additional help.

Sincerely,



George M. Low
President



Massachusetts Institute of Technology
Alfred P. Sloan School of Management
50 Memorial Drive
Cambridge, Massachusetts, 02139

April 18, 1978

Mr. Duward L. Crow
Assistant to the
Deputy Administrator
National Aeronautics
and Space Administration
Washington, D. C. 20546

Dear Pete:

Following our conversation last Friday, I have given some thought to the individual accomplishments of the astronauts involved in NASA's Space Program. I found it difficult to rank order their achievements since so many of the astronauts performed with such skill and dedication. However, here is my vote on the subject:

/ 1) Neil Armstrong

Neil was a test pilot par excellence when he joined the Space effort. His coolness under extreme pressure was first observed nationally in the Gemini Program when one of his stabilization thrusters forced him into a one-cycle per second spin. He diagnosed the difficulty, brought Gemini under control and landed successfully in the western part of the Pacific under emergency conditions, and, of course, Neil performed flawlessly on Apollo 11 and was the first human to set foot on the lunar surface. His comment: "That is one small step for a man, one giant leap for mankind," will long be remembered.

2) Jim Lovell

I happened to be at a luncheon at the British Embassy when Apollo 13 was in deep trouble. The British Ambassador commented that the world was impressed by our successful lunar landing, but if we could bring Apollo 13 back, it would really demonstrate the competence of the U.S. to use its technological and operational skills to rescue the astronauts. Jim Lovell and his crew are the ones that endured the stress and brought themselves and the capsule safely back in the Pacific.

April 18, 1978

3) John Glenn

It is impossible to understand today the pressure on the U. S. Space Program when John Glenn went into orbit. John performed magnificently in flight and upon his return. Anyone who doubts his achievement should visit the Smithsonian and note the limited capability of the Mercury capsule.

4) Frank Borman

He and his crew of Jim Lovell and Bill Anders were the first to encircle the moon. They achieved dramatic results with a photograph of the earth showing the lunar surface in the foreground as well as a reading of Genesis while encircling the moon on Christmas eve.

Others who might be considered, in my view, are Shepard for the first Mercury suborbital flight, Grissom for the first Gemini mission, White for his extra-vehicular activities, and Conrad for salvaging Skylab. I ruled out Grissom, White and Chaffee, who were lost in Apollo 204. Although their loss was brutal and tragic and eventually led to major design improvements in Apollo, I believe their personal contribution is in a different category from the others that I have listed.

In closing, I recognize that the Selection Committee has a very difficult assignment and I believe that any of those listed are deserving of special recognition.

Sincerely,



Robert C. Seamans, Jr.
Henry R. Luce Professor

RCSJr./s

Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center
Houston, Texas
77058

FEB 23 1978

Reply to Attn of: AC

Lt. General Duward L. Crow
Assistant to the Deputy Administrator
National Aeronautics and Space Administration
Washington, DC 20546

Dear Pete:

In response to your question concerning the Congressional Space Medal of Honor, I have a comment and then three lists.

The Space Medal was actively discussed in the early 70's. One thought, at that time, was to be very selective, and it was generally agreed that there should be no more than five or six awarded. We are now at a point, some seven years later, where we could reasonably justify awarding a few more.

Listed below are the people I would recommend if the number of awards were 9, 7 or 5:

(if nine)
Armstrong
Borman
Glenn
Grisson
Sheppard
~~Stafford~~
~~Young~~
Conrad
McDivitt

(if seven)
Armstrong
Borman
Glenn
Grisson
~~Sheppard~~
~~Stafford~~
Young

(if five)
Armstrong -
Borman -
Glenn -
Grisson -
Sheppard -

I hope this information will be useful to you.

Sincerely,



Christopher C. Kraft, Jr.
Director

Lyndon B. Johnson Space Center
Houston, Texas
77058

MAR 1 1978

Reply to Attn of: LA15-78-08

TO: NASA Headquarters
Attn: D. L. Crow, Chairman, Incentive Awards Board

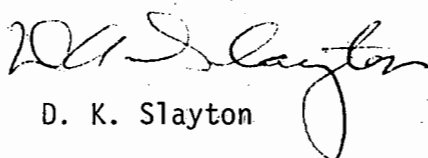
FROM: LA15, D. K. Slayton

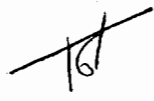
SUBJECT: Nominations for Space Medal of Honor

I understand nominations are being solicited for award of the Space Medal of Honor. I would nominate people in the following order for a first go around on this prestigious award and for the reasons given.

1. Alan B. Shepard - America's first man in space.
2. John H. Glenn - America's first man in orbit.
3. Virgil I. Grissom - America's second man in space, Commander of first Gemini, assigned as Commander of first Apollo flight and first deceased in spacecraft accident.
4. Frank Borman - Commander of first manned flight to escape earth's gravity field and orbit the moon.
5. Neil Armstrong - Commander of first manned flight to land on another planet.

Although most other astronauts performed in stellar fashion and every flight was an epic in its own time frame, I believe the above events are sufficiently significant in the framework of world events to be recognized throughout history.


D. K. Slayton





National Aeronautics and
Space Administration

Washington, D.C.
20546

ADB-1

Reply to Attn of: MSP-2

APR 10 1978

MEMORANDUM

ADB-1
TO: NC-9/Chairman, Incentives and *Awards*
Contributions Board

FROM: M-1/Associate Administrator for
Space Transportation Systems

SUBJECT: Congressional Space Medal of Honor

The Office of Space Transportation Systems would like to
nominate the following astronauts for the new Congressional
Space Medal of Honor:

Alan B. Shepard, Jr.
John H. Glenn, Jr.
Neil A. Armstrong
Virgil I. Grissom

Nominees are not listed in priority order.

William F. Yardley
John F. Yardley

cc: AE-1/McLanish

A3669
4-13-78 TST



National Aeronautics and
Space Administration

Washington, D.C.
20546

APR 10 1978

Reply to Attn of: RMB-2

MEMORANDUM

TO: ADB-1/Chairman, NASA Incentive Awards Board

FROM: R-1/Associate Administrator for
Aeronautics and Space Technology

SUBJECT: Congressional Space Medal of Honor

REF: Memo from A to Distribution, dtd 3/21/78,
same subject

The proposed regulations for NASA participation in the nominations for the subject Congressional Medal have been circulated within OAST. Nominations, by name only, were requested at that time. The deserving individuals are provided as follows:

Neil Armstrong - First Man on the Moon
John Glenn - First American in Earth Orbit
Fred Haise - Leader of the Apollo 13 Mission
Ed White - First American Extra-vehicular Activity
in Earth Orbit
Frank Borman - Apollo 8 Commander - First Manned
Lunar Orbit


James J. Kramer



FILE 9199
APR 5 1978

ADB

TO: NASA Headquarters
Attention: Management Operations
Ms. Dema S. Nappier--NPM-28

FROM: Goddard Space Flight Center
Director

Subject: Nominations for the Congressional Space Medal of Honor

Reference: Letter of March 10, 1978, from Ms. Nappier to Distribution,
same subject

Enclosures:

Action as indicated:

- ☐ Enclosed material forwarded in response to reference.
- ☐ Enclosed material requires action by you.
- ☐ Enclosed material for information and files.
- ☐ Foreign material for approval and mailing.

Remarks:

The Goddard Space Flight Center recommends that Astronauts Virgil Grissom, Edward White, and Roger Chaffee be considered for the Congressional Space Medal of Honor, posthumously.

Robert S. Cooper
Robert S. Cooper

KL
5/1/78

Citation

NEIL ALDEN ARMSTRONG

By direction of the President, Neil A. Armstrong is awarded the Congressional Space Medal of Honor for exceptionally meritorious efforts and contributions to the welfare of the Nation and of mankind.

In March 1966, commanding Gemini 8 in earth orbit, Armstrong was the first person to dock one space vehicle with another, a technique that would be essential to carrying out the later lunar landing. Shortly after docking, a malfunctioning thruster in the control system caused the two craft to start rolling. After undocking, the Gemini rolled faster. Armstrong analyzed the difficulty correctly, and even on the verge of dizzy disorientation initiated the actions necessary to overcome the failure and land the spacecraft safely. As commander of Apollo 11, he made the first landing on the moon. Equipment malfunctions, added to hazardous and unanticipated terrain, again threatened destruction. Armstrong overrode the automatic system and personally piloted the lunar module past the original landing site to a safer area, where he put the craft down gently with only thirty seconds of fuel remaining. Once more his professional skills and unshakable nerves had saved a mission and averted disaster. Perhaps a third of the human race, certainly the largest audience in the history of television, watched his first steps on the moon, united as never before by an awareness of a new era in the history of mankind, by pride in what mankind had accomplished, admiration for the United States of America, and hopes and prayers for the safe return of Armstrong and his crew. With steady, cool professionalism, repeatedly overcoming hazards, Neil Armstrong became the first to walk on a celestial body other than our earth, bringing great credit upon himself, his Nation, and mankind.

Summary of Achievements

NEIL ALDEN ARMSTRONG

Before being selected to become an astronaut, Neil Armstrong had a distinguished career in naval aviation and as an experimental test pilot for the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics. He had flown the rocket-powered X-15 to the edge of space, reaching 207,000 feet in altitude and some 4,000 miles per hour speed. At the Flight Research Center, his precision piloting and meticulous observations were central in developing a data base for design of later aircraft and spacecraft.

As commander of Gemini 8 in 1966, he executed the first docking of two vehicles in space, a procedure that would be essential for the return of Apollo astronauts to earth. On the first try, he achieved the docking with such ease that ground controllers momentarily did not realize what had happened. Soon thereafter, the two craft began to roll. Assuming that the problem was in the target's control system, Armstrong and his crewmate David Scott undocked. The Gemini continued to roll, the rate increasing to 60 revolutions per minute. Becoming dizzy, in imminent danger of losing consciousness, Armstrong elected to cut out the maneuvering thruster system by firing the reentry control system. His quick thinking and skillful execution overcame the malfunction, later found to be a thruster stuck in the open position. The spacecraft landed safely in a contingency recovery area. Armstrong's cool professionalism had not only helped to demonstrate a key procedure for the manned lunar landing program, but had averted a disaster in space.

As commander of Apollo 11, Armstrong was the first person to land and walk on the moon. In the final minutes of descent on July 20, 1969, Armstrong and astronaut Edwin Aldrin were distracted by automatic alarms, some caused by computer overloads. When the intended landing site was seen to be covered by boulders large enough to overturn the lunar module, Armstrong took over manual control and flew to a safe area, in spite of low visibility as the rocket exhaust raised clouds of dust. Armstrong brought the craft gently to rest with only thirty seconds of fuel remaining. Again his skill and unshakable nerve had saved a mission--the most significant mission in the history of space flight.

As Armstrong backed slowly down the ladder and stepped onto the moon, he was watched (via television) by more persons than had witnessed any other event in all time. The peoples of the earth were, for a short time, more nearly united than they had ever been: united in excited admiration of the achievement and united in hoping for a safe return journey.

His demonstration over fourteen years of near-perfection as a test pilot and astronaut and his unique achievement in being the first person to stand on the moon make Neil Armstrong eminently worthy of the Congressional Space Medal of Honor.

Citation

ALAN BARTLETT SHEPARD, JR.

By direction of the President, Rear Admiral Alan B. Shepard, Jr., USN (Ret.), is awarded the Congressional Space Medal of Honor for exceptionally meritorious efforts and contributions to the welfare of the Nation and of mankind.

Alan Shepard was this Nation's first man to venture into space. He was boosted into a hostile environment on the tip of a ballistic missile when the medical effects of extended weightlessness and radiation were still unknown. His successful suborbital flight demonstrated that this country lacked neither the courage nor the technology to compete in the new arena of space. As head of the Astronaut Office during project Gemini, he was a key participant in spacecraft development and operations. As commander of Apollo 14, Shepard showed the highest qualities of leadership. By extending virtually every dimension of lunar operations, his mission enlarged the capabilities of the lunar science program. His long and productive career as an astronaut reflects credit upon himself, his service, and his Nation.

Summary of Achievements

ALAN BARTLETT SHEPARD, JR.

Lieutenant Commander Alan B. Shepard, Jr., a naval aviator and test pilot, was one of the original seven astronauts chosen by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration in April 1959. His professional abilities and personal characteristics led to his selection as the first American in space. In May 1961 he made a 15-minute suborbital flight on the Mercury-Redstone 3 mission, Freedom 7.

Expert medical opinion had been divided as to the need for further tests before risking a man in space. The possible hazards of periods of weightlessness and radiation were frequently cited. The hardware was relatively primitive. Yet the national will, as expressed in Congress and by public opinion polls, was to compete in space, and as soon as possible. Shepard's flight was greeted with enthusiasm. He demonstrated that man could control a vehicle during weightlessness, and his flight provided significant biomedical data.

As Chief of the Astronaut Office at the Manned Spacecraft Center from 1964, he contributed importantly to all astronaut activities, including training, spacecraft design, mission planning, operational procedures, and selection of specific experiments for each mission. In that position Shepard demonstrated a high degree of engineering expertise and management talent.

In January-February 1971, he commanded Apollo 14, made the third lunar landing, and inaugurated the series of mature lunar science missions that would culminate the Apollo program. He and his crew set numerous records: the heaviest payload in lunar orbit, the longest stay time on the moon, and the heaviest payload returned to earth to that date. With the addition of the extensive orbital science performed in the solo command-service module, Apollo 14 confidently demonstrated the extent of man's role in lunar exploration.

His long and productive service as an astronaut makes Alan Shepard eminently qualified for the Congressional Space Medal of Honor.

Grisson

Citation

VIRGIL IVAN GRISSOM

By direction of the President, Lieutenant Colonel Virgil I. Grissom, USAF, is awarded the Congressional Space Medal of Honor (posthumously) for exceptionally meritorious efforts and contributions to the welfare of the Nation and of mankind.

From July 1961 to January 1967, Astronaut Grissom participated in two space flights and lost his life during preparation for a third. In a time of relatively primitive space hardware, he piloted the second manned Mercury mission. After landing in a choppy sea, equipment failure caused the hatch to be jettisoned prematurely. Moving quickly, Grissom took to the waves as water entered the sinking spacecraft.

As commander of the first manned Gemini flight in March 1965, Grissom demonstrated and evaluated the capabilities of the spacecraft and launch vehicle system and the procedures necessary for the support of subsequent long-duration and rendezvous missions. On January 27, 1967, while training to command the first manned Apollo mission, he and his two crewmates died in a flash fire that swept through their spacecraft atop the launch vehicle. That accident led directly to a rededication of effort by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's government-industry-university team, which, in turn, produced the successful lunar landing program. In his death, as in his life, Virgil Grissom significantly advanced the exploration of space and the prestige of his Nation.

Summary of Achievements

VIRGIL IVAN GRISSOM

In April 1959, when Captain Virgil I. Grissom, USAF, was selected as one of the original seven astronauts, he had already achieved a distinguished career as a jet combat pilot and test pilot.

Astronaut Grissom was the second American to challenge the little-known environment of space. He flew Mercury-Redstone 4, the second manned Mercury mission, on July 21, 1961. His observations of disparities between the spacecraft and the ground trainers, experimentation with spacecraft controls, and experience with cabin fittings led to improvements in all those categories. After a normal landing in a choppy sea, an equipment failure caused the premature explosive jettisoning of the hatch. As water entered, Grissom quickly took to the waves before the spacecraft filled with water. A recovery helicopter lifted him from the sea, while a second attempted to hoist the spacecraft. It proved too heavy, was cut loose, and sank.

In March 1965, Grissom commanded Gemini 3, the first manned mission in that series and the first two-man space flight. The three-orbit flight, with Astronaut John W. Young, demonstrated that the spacecraft, launch vehicle, and procedures were satisfactory and that the major objectives of the project, long-duration flight and space rendezvous, could be attempted. Grissom accomplished the first astronaut-controlled maneuvering in space. The flight also inaugurated a series of scientific and engineering experiments.

Grissom had demonstrated his determination by urging that he be permitted to keep Gemini 3 in orbit as long as possible. The state of the ground tracking network at that time had precluded such a plan; but upon renewing his request in conjunction with the first manned Apollo flight, Grissom was permitted to plan a maximum-duration mission. In speaking of his responsibilities as commander of that flight some weeks before he was to die in an accident at the launch pad, he said, "The conquest of space is worth the risk of life." On January 27, 1967, with his fellow crewmen Edward H. White II and Roger B. Chaffee, he paid that price during a spacecraft test at Kennedy Space Center, Florida. A flash fire swept through the pure-oxygen atmosphere of the sealed craft, killing the three astronauts. The accident caused a searching reevaluation of the Apollo program and a

profound rededication on the part of those charged with its direction. The resulting changes in hardware, procedures, and attitudes were crucial in the successful achievement of the first manned lunar landing two and one-half years later.

His contributions in life and in death make Virgil Grissom eminently worthy of the Congressional Space Medal of Honor.

Glenn

Citation

JOHN HERSCHEL GLENN, JR.

By direction of the President, Colonel John H. Glenn, Jr., USMC (Ret.), is awarded the Congressional Space Medal of Honor for exceptionally meritorious efforts and contributions to the welfare of the Nation and of mankind.

John Glenn was the first American to orbit the earth. His successful three-orbit flight on Friendship 7 in February 1962, in the third manned mission in project Mercury, went far toward eliminating the lead held by the Soviets in space. He demonstrated the value of the human pilot in space when an attitude-control thruster malfunctioned. He experimented with the various means available to compensate for the faulty device, selected the most economical mode, and flew the remainder of the mission manually. An erroneous warning light then signaled to the ground net that the spacecraft's heatshield was unlocked. The ground controllers devised a possible method for retaining the heatshield, which was essential for a safe reentry, and Glenn executed the new procedure with remarkable calm. He continued to control attitude manually during descent until his fuel supply ran out, after which the craft began a dangerous oscillation. Glenn had decided to dampen the oscillation by deploying the drogue parachute early, when the parachute popped out automatically. He returned to a Nation and a world which seized on him as a major hero. This difficult role he handled with the same polite dignity that he brought to all his assignments. John Glenn's career as an astronaut reflects great credit upon himself, his service, and his Nation.

Summary of Achievements

JOHN HERSCHEL GLENN, JR.

Lieutenant Colonel John H. Glenn, USMC, had flown 112 combat missions in World War II and in Korea and had set a new transcontinental speed record, averaging in excess of the speed of sound for the first time, when he was selected in the first group of astronauts in 1959.

His abilities won him assignments as backup pilot for the first two manned Mercury missions and then prime crew for the third, the first orbital mission in America's manned space flight program. Pressure to overtake the Soviets, who had twice orbited cosmonauts, was intense. At the same time, the failures in the American space program to that point were cause for caution. Glenn entered his small spacecraft, Friendship 7, atop an Atlas intercontinental ballistic missile on February 20, 1962. The long countdown, which included two and a quarter hours of holds for a series of minor repairs, cannot have been reassuring. The launch was uneventful, but toward the end of the first orbit an attitude-control thruster began to malfunction--the same problem that had led to the early termination of the flight of Enos the chimpanzee. Glenn demonstrated the value of the human pilot by taking manual control of the craft, returning it to course, and then testing each control mode in turn to find the one that could most easily and economically counter the malfunctioning thruster. This proved to be fly-by-wire, which he used for the remainder of the three-orbit flight.

A much more dangerous problem soon appeared. A signal from the spacecraft to the tracking stations indicated that the heatshield and landing bag were not locked into place. Apparently held only by the strap of the retrorocket package, the heatshield was essential to safe reentry into the atmosphere. Ground controllers studied the problem and recommended that Glenn retain the retrorocket package after retrofire, in an attempt to keep the heatshield in place until the denser air of the lower atmosphere would push the shield close against the spacecraft. Fully aware that he might soon be incinerated, Glenn calmly made the necessary changes to the reentry routine. He continued to control the craft's attitude manually in the descent, until the fuel supply was exhausted. The spacecraft then began to oscillate dangerously. Glenn had decided to deploy the drogue parachute early, to dampen the oscillations, when the automatic system pushed out the parachute well above the normal altitude. The remainder of descent and recovery were uneventful.

Nothing in Glenn's flight became him more than the unassuming politeness with which he subsequently received the adulation of the crowds, which hailed him as the greatest hero since Lindbergh. The intensity of the reaction was unanticipated. Although Glenn had no formal preparation for the experience, he met every situation with aplomb and quiet dignity.

Following the Mercury project, Glenn devoted his engineering and test-pilot skills to the design and development of the Apollo spacecraft and flight control systems that finally took other astronauts to the moon.

John Glenn's achievements as an astronaut make him eminently worthy of the Congressional Space Medal of Honor.

Citation

FRANK BORMAN, JR.

By direction of the President, Colonel Frank Borman, Jr., USAF (Ret.), is awarded the Congressional Space Medal of Honor for exceptionally meritorious efforts and contributions to the welfare of the Nation and of mankind.

Frank Borman commanded the Gemini 7 and Apollo 8 space missions which significantly hastened and facilitated achievement of the manned lunar landing objective. Problems with the development of hardware caused major modifications to each of these missions close to launch time, necessitating extensive replanning and retraining. Borman's meticulous attention to detail and tireless pursuit of excellence contributed to the achievement of all objectives on both missions. In December 1965, commanding Gemini 7, he proved that man is physically capable of staying in space and performing useful work for the length of time needed for a round trip to the moon. In December 1968, Apollo 8, under Borman's command, first made that round trip. In a Christmas Eve telecast from lunar orbit, Borman and his crew read the story of creation from Genesis and showed millions of watchers around the world views of earth that they had never seen before. This moving demonstration of technological achievement and peaceful intent heightened the stature of our Nation throughout the world community. Colonel Borman's career as an astronaut reflects great credit upon himself, his service, and all mankind.

Summary of Achievements

FRANK BORMAN, JR.

Major Frank Borman, Jr., and Air Force jet test pilot, was selected as an astronaut in September 1962. He made two space flights, both of which were critical steps toward the manned lunar landing that President Kennedy had declared a national goal for the 1960's.

As command pilot of Gemini 7, with James A. Lovell, Jr., Borman set an endurance record for space flight. The major purpose of the mission was to determine if man could function in space for the time that would be needed for a trip to the moon and back. A series of medical experiments, more suited to a clinic than a cramped spacecraft, aggravated the physical discomfort inherent in such a mission; but Gemini 7 was a laboratory for investigations that could not be accomplished on the ground. Less than six weeks before launch, the mission was modified to include acting as a target with which Gemini 6 would practice rendezvous techniques, another prerequisite for the lunar flights. The change necessitated replanning and retraining, which were successfully accomplished.

In December 1968, Borman commanded Apollo 8 on man's first trip around the moon. It was also the first manned mission to be launched by the massive Saturn V. Again, the mission was radically changed relatively late. What had been planned--and practiced in the trainers--as an earth-orbital test became the lunar-orbital mission that blazed the trail for all subsequent Apollo lunar flights. The change allowed the program managers to eliminate a later test flight and advance the date of the first lunar landing. On Christmas Eve, perhaps a quarter of the people on earth watched Borman and his crew in lunar orbit. In a dramatic Christmas present to the world, they read the creation story from Genesis, illustrating it with views of our planet that no person had seen before. The telecast invited contemplation of the fragile globe that is mankind's home and emphasized the common interests and conditions shared by all earth's peoples. The new perspective on man's place in the universe, which was an unexpected dividend from project Apollo, began with the Apollo 8 mission. Following ten orbits of the moon, Borman and his crew navigated the return journey so precisely that the command module

landed within two miles of the recovery carrier. The mission demonstrated, dramatically and convincingly, the technological genius and peaceful purposes of the American space program.

Frank Borman's achievements as an astronaut make him eminently worthy of the Congressional Space Medal of Honor.

Citation

CHARLES CONRAD, JR.

By direction of the President, Captain Charles Conrad, Jr., USN (Ret.), is awarded the Congressional Space Medal of Honor for exceptionally meritorious efforts and contributions to the welfare of the Nation and of mankind.

From August 1965 through June 1973, Astronaut Conrad participated in four space flights of increasing duration, complexity, and achievement. Following two flights in Project Gemini, Conrad commanded Apollo 12 and made man's second landing on the moon. In May and June 1973, he commanded the first crew to man Skylab and led the lengthy, dangerous, and strenuous activities that were necessary to repair damage inflicted on the orbital workshop during launch and thereby save the two-billion-dollar program. Skylab had arrived in orbit without thermal protection and with inoperable solar power panels. Internal temperatures of 130°F were threatening to damage supplies and equipment, as well as preclude extended habitation. Conrad and Joseph P. Kerwin deployed a stopgap sunshade and the internal temperature dropped. Later, in an unprecedented three and one-half hours of work outside the spacecraft, they freed a jammed solar power panel, which thereafter produced electricity to power the experiments performed by three crews. The actions of Conrad and his crew made possible five months of productive science and experimental processing of materials in space. His career as an astronaut, climaxed by the rescue of the Skylab program, reflected great credit upon himself and materially advanced the welfare of the Nation and of mankind.

Summary of Achievements

CHARLES CONRAD, JR.

In September 1962, Lt. Charles Conrad, Jr., a jet test pilot in the U.S. Navy, was selected to become an astronaut.

As pilot of Gemini 5 in August 1965, he and command pilot Gordon Cooper established a space endurance record of 190 hours while using, for the first time, fuel cells as a power source in space flight. As command pilot of Gemini 11 in September 1966, with Richard F. Gordon, Jr., Conrad set a world altitude record of 850 miles, executed the first one-orbit rendezvous and docking using on-board computers, completed the first tethered station-keeping maneuvers, and made the first fully automatic reentry into earth's atmosphere.

After commanding the back-up crew for Apollo 9, Conrad commanded Apollo 12 and in November 1969 made man's second landing on the moon, in the Ocean of Storms. This mission began the scientific exploration of the moon. Conrad and lunar module pilot Alan L. Bean deployed a lunar-surface-experiment package, powered by a nuclear generator for long-duration operation; collected extensive samples of surface and subsurface materials; and inspected and retrieved parts from an unmanned spacecraft that had been on the moon for two and one-half years.

In May 1973, Conrad commanded the first crew to occupy the Skylab orbital workshop. Skylab had been damaged during launch. The meteoroid shield, which also shaded and cooled the vehicle, had been torn off; one of the two main solar power panels had been torn off; and the second had been jammed. Working in temperatures of 130°F, Conrad and Astronaut Joseph P. Kerwin deployed a sunshade, resembling a large parasol, which had been quickly designed and fabricated after the launch accident and packed in Conrad's spacecraft. Although little time had been available for testing the device and training the crew in its deployment, Conrad and Kerwin overcame the less-than-perfect fit and succeeded in emplacing it. Skylab's temperature decreased to acceptable levels.

Freeing the jammed solar panel was more difficult. After the crew determined the exact difficulty, the extensive ground organization devised a detailed procedure for cutting the metal strap that was holding the solar array closed. When Conrad and Kerwin attempted to execute the procedure in a grueling three and one-half hours of extra-vehicular activity, they quickly found

that the models used on the ground differed slightly from the flight hardware. Manipulating cutting and prying tools on the end of ten-foot poles in zero gravity, and with no footholds for leverage, proved frustratingly difficult. With perseverance and ingenuity, they freed the solar array. Electricity flowed. Conrad and his crew then proceeded with their original mission. In a total of 28 days in space, they achieved a surprising number of the objectives that had been set for their flight before the accident intervened.

The sunshade made Skylab habitable; freeing the solar array produced electricity to power the numerous experiments in both science and materials processing that constitute the achievements of the program. Thus, Conrad was directly responsible for saving Skylab twice over. This accomplishment, climaxing a long and productive career as an astronaut, makes Charles Conrad, Jr., eminently worthy of the Congressional Space Medal of Honor.

PHIL HAS SEEN

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

9/21/78

Mr. President:

Bob Strauss wanted to stress to you that he and Sen. Byrd had gotten Thurmond's vote on natural gas and not to speak badly of him while in South Carolina. He will call again from his car on the way to the airport but I will handle unless you care to talk with him.

Phil



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

9/21/78

Mr. President:

Anne Wexler would like to see
you for 2 minutes after your haircut.

☒ approve ☐ disapprove

Phil

C

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

9/21/78

Mr. President:

Frank Moore would like for
Sen. Danforth to come by at 3:15 pm
today on natural gas.

☒ ☐ Phil
_____ approve _____ disapprove

*This is all
for today*
J

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

THURSDAY - SEPTEMBER 21, 1978

MR. PRESIDENT

THE BARBER WILL BE HERE TODAY.

DO YOU WISH TO GET A HAIRCUT? *yes*

IF YES, SUGGEST 3:00 P.M. _____

2:30

PHIL

J

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

9/21/78

The Vice President

The attached was returned in
the President's outbox. It is
forwarded to you for appropriate
handling.

Rick Hutcheson

cc: Frank Moore
Tim Kraft

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 20, 1978

MR. PRESIDENT

Jack Watson has spoken to Governor Dukakis and will be talking to you about calling the governor.

Frank Moore
Tim Kraft

Jim
hope you can call
Dukakis first -
TK

FOR STAFFING
FOR INFORMATION
FROM PRESIDENT'S OUTBOX
LOG IN/TO PRESIDENT TODAY
IMMEDIATE TURNAROUND
NO DEADLINE
LAST DAY FOR ACTION

ACTION

FYI

ADMIN CONFIDENTIAL
CONFIDENTIAL
SECRET
EYES ONLY

X	VICE PRESIDENT
	JORDAN
	EIZENSTAT
X	KRAFT
	LIPSHUTZ
	MOORE
	POWELL
	RAFSHOON
	WATSON
	WEXLER
	BRZEZINSKI
	MCINTYRE
	SCHULTZE
	ADAMS
	ANDRUS
	BELL
	BERGLAND
	BLUMENTHAL
	BROWN
	CALIFANO
	HARRIS
	KREPS
	MARSHALL
	SCHLESINGER
	STRAUSS
	VANCE

	ARAGON
	BUTLER
	H. CARTER
	CLOUGH
	CRUIKSHANK
	FALLOWS
	FIRST LADY
	GAMMILL
	HARDEN
	HUTCHESON
	LINDER
	MARTIN
	MOE
	PETERSON
	PETTIGREW
	PRESS
	SANDERS
	VOORDE
	WARREN
	WISE

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 20, 1978

*Fritz -
do this
for me
J*

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: FRANK MOORE *FM/BR*
TIM KRAFT *TK*

RE: YESTERDAY'S PRIMARIES

We recommend you make the following telephone calls to victors in the Massachusetts primary and the Oklahoma runoff:

Congressman Paul Tsongas 617-426-3110

Tsongas defeated Massachusetts Secretary of State, Paul Guzzi 35%-31% for the Democratic Senate nomination. Tsongas made a very strong come from behind effort over the last month. He will face Senator Ed Brooke in the general election.

Edward J. King 617-482-1117

King defeated Governor Mike Dukakis in a major upset victory. King, 53, is the former executive director of the Massachusetts Port Authority. King spent very heavily on television calling Dukakis the "no growth governor." He has advocated more highway and shopping center construction which Dukakis has limited. King is conservative; he favors capital punishment and tax cuts, using much of the Proposition 13 rhetoric. He will face Francis Hatch who defeated Edward F. King, former head of Massachusetts for Limited Taxation.

Governor David Boren 405-521-2345 (State House)
405-232-1300 (Campaign Headquarters)

Governor Boren defeated former Congressman Ed Edmondson for the Democratic Senate nomination in yesterday's runoff. He will face Robert Kamm on November 7.

Lt Governor George Nigh 405-521-2161 (State House)
405-525-6156 (Campaign Headquarters)

Lt. Governor Nigh defeated Attorney General Larry Derryberry in yesterday's Oklahoma runoff. Nigh has been Lt. Governor 16 of the last 20 years. He will have a tough battle against former state representative Ron Shotts, a former football star at the University of Oklahoma.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Sept. 21, 1978

Frank Moore

The attached was returned in
the President's outbox. It is
forwarded to you for appropriate
handling.

Rick Hutcheson

FOR STAFFING

FOR INFORMATION

FROM PRESIDENT'S OUTBOX

LOG IN/TO PRESIDENT TODAY

IMMEDIATE TURNAROUND

NO DEADLINE

LAST DAY FOR ACTION

ACTION

FYI

ADMIN CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

SECRET

EYES ONLY

VICE PRESIDENT

JORDAN

EIZENSTAT

KRAFT

LIPSHUTZ

MOORE

POWELL

RAFSHOON

WATSON

WEXLER

BRZEZINSKI

MCINTYRE

SCHULTZE

ADAMS

ANDRUS

BELL

BERGLAND

BLUMENTHAL

BROWN

CALIFANO

HARRIS

KREPS

MARSHALL

SCHLESINGER

STRAUSS

VANCE

ARAGON

BUTLER

H. CARTER

CLOUGH

CRUIKSHANK

FALLOWS

FIRST LADY

GAMMILL

HARDEN

HUTCHESON

LINDER

MARTIN

MOE

PETERSON

PETTIGREW

PRESS

SANDERS

VOORDE

WARREN

WISE

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

ok
J

September 20, 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: FRANK MOORE

FM

SUBJECT: RESOLUTION BY CONG. CLEMENT ZABLOCKI (D-WIS)

The House International Relations Committee passed the attached resolution by voice vote this morning, and Chairman Zablocki has requested that it be brought to the floor Thursday morning.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee is expected to mark up a similar resolution in committee tomorrow. The State Department has received the language and has no difficulty with it.

We intended to seek language that would specifically support (in a very subtle way) your position on West Bank Settlements. We were cautioned by friends on the committee that such an attempt might stimulate a debate on settlements in general, which we clearly want to avoid.

Chairman Zablocki feels that the resolution as it is now worded implies strong support for the entire Framework for Peace as outlined to the Congress by you at the Joint Session.

We anticipate no trouble in the Senate Foreign Relations markup.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. Zablocki (for himself,) submitted the following concurrent resolution; which was referred to the Committee on _____

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Commending President Carter of the United States, President Sadat of Egypt, and Prime Minister Begin of Israel for the courageous steps they have taken to resolve the differences between Egypt and Israel and to bring about a comprehensive, just, and durable peace in the Middle East.

Whereas the people of the United States earnestly hope and pray that a just and durable peace in the Middle East can be negotiated by the parties to the Arab-Israeli conflict;

Whereas President Carter has responded to this hope by his courageous and dedicated effort in convening the Camp David Summit;

Whereas President Anwar al-Sadat and Prime Minister Menachem Begin have been willing to negotiate with understanding, humility, and a willingness to compromise in order to try to achieve solutions acceptable to all sides and promote

lasting peace and justice in the Middle East; and
Whereas continued good will and cooperation will be needed from
the leaders of all states in the Middle East: Now,
therefore, be it

1 Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate
2 concurring), That the Congress commends President Carter for
3 his leadership in promoting peace in the Middle East and
4 endorses his efforts to further encourage support and
5 understanding among the leaders of all states in the Middle
6 East of the two agreements reached at the Camp David Summit.

7 SEC. 2. The Congress commends President Sadat and Prime
8 Minister Begin for the courageous steps they have taken to
9 resolve the differences between their nations and to bring
10 about a comprehensive, just, and durable peace between
11 Israel and its Arab neighbors.

12 SEC. 3. It is the sense of the Congress that the
13 framework for Middle East peace embodied in the two
14 agreements reached at the Camp David Summit provides the
15 basis for peace treaties among the parties to the Arab-
16 Israeli conflict and provides hope that human dignity,
17 justice, and security for all peoples in the Middle East can
18 be achieved.

19 SEC. 4. It is further the sense of the Congress that
20 the United States should continue to pursue further direct
21 peace talks among parties in the Middle East in order to

- 1 build on the momentum created by the Camp David agreements
- 2 to promote a comprehensive settlement among all parties to
- 3 the conflict.

8:55 AM

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 20, 1978

MEETING WITH GERALDINE FERRARO (CONGRESSIONAL CANDIDATE,
9TH DISTRICT, NEW YORK)

Wednesday, September 21, 1978
8:55 a.m. (two minutes)
The Oval Office

FROM: FRANK MOORE *F.M./BR*

I. PURPOSE

A photo with the President for use in campaign materials.

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS, AND PRESS PLAN

- A. Background: The Ninth District of New York has long been represented by James Delaney, whose retirement this year is throwing the seat up for grabs. The Republicans have targeted this conservative, white middle-class district which centers on Queens.

Geraldine Ferraro defeated two other primary opponents, winning the Democratic nomination with 54% of the vote. One of her opponents was Patrick Deignan, a computer salesman and Democratic district leader; the other was Thomas Manton, a city councilman and former policeman. Geraldine was somewhat more liberal than the other two, particularly in her stand on abortion; she accepts the Supreme Court decision.

Ferraro, 43, is a practicing attorney and has been Assistant D.A. in New York from 1974 to 1978. She is in her second term as Chairperson of the Queens Women's Bar Association. This is her first attempt at elective office.

Al Dellibovi, 32, is Ferraro's Republican opponent. He has been a State Assemblyman since the age of 24. The Republicans are placing high priority --and money-- on this race. Although Ferraro is running a good campaign, she has financial problems.

This will be a close race - we could lose it.

page two

B. Participants: Geraldine Ferraro and her sixteen-year old daughter, Donna Zaccaro.

C. Press Plan: White House photographer

III. TALKING POINTS

A. As Assistant D.A., Ferraro has been Chief of the Special Victims Bureau in New York.

B. The Almanac of American Politics says that "Archie Bunker lives in the 9th District of New York."

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 21, 1978

C

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: EDWARD SANDERS *ES*

SUBJECT: POST CAMP DAVID STATEMENTS.

Based on information I have received this morning I believe that influential leaders of the Jewish community, including Ted Mann, President of the Presidents' Conference and Richard Maass, President of the American Jewish Committee are taking steps to inform Prime Minister Begin of their unhappiness with his public utterances since the end of the Camp David summit.

As far as the White House is concerned, I believe, we should merely indicate that the agreements speak for themselves, that negotiations will determine unresolved questions and that quiet private diplomacy should be the order of the day.

There is a great amount of goodwill for you and the results of Camp David in the Jewish community and any action from the White House which is perceived as being anti-Begin will put that goodwill in jeopardy and perhaps even adversely effect the Knesset vote.

ES:ss

10:30 AM

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 20, 1978

MEETING WITH REP. PARREN MITCHELL

Thursday, September 21, 1978

10:30 a.m. (15 minutes)

The Oval Office

From: Frank Moore *f.m./pd*

I. PURPOSE

To discuss Rep. Mitchell's support of the Administration.

II. BACKGROUND, PARTICIPANTS & PRESS PLAN

Background: Rep. Mitchell is #9 on the Banking, Finance & Urban Affairs Committee and is Chairman of the Domestic Monetary Policy Subcommittee. He is also #5 on the Budget Committee and is Chairman of the Human Resources Task Force. In addition he is Chairman of the Congressional Black Caucus.

Although his intense anger just prior to the Congressional recess has abated, in conversations with the Vice President and Valerie Pinson, Parren Mitchell has indicated that he can no longer support the President on issues concerning the Administration. He plans to try to defeat a number of Administration proposals, including Public Works Appropriations. (He did, however, threaten to vote "present" on the DOD Appropriations Authorization override. While he finally voted with us, he did not work to help us.) His feelings are the result of a series of events in which he feels the President has not been a full partner with the Black Caucus. He is hurt and feels left out of a number of key decisions which the President has made. While he has not gone into specifics, we know he is furious about the Louie Martin appointment, (not because of Louie, but because of the way it was handled -- replacing a black with a black does not increase the number of minorities in the White House), and has indicated that the Caucus was not consulted for recommendations. Parren's support is important to the Administration; he has a 95.5% support rating. He is also well respected by his peers and the Leadership -- Tip O'Neill consults with him constantly. He has been out front on a number of key Administration issues and has consequently been getting a lot of heat from black leaders and from the minority

Parren Mitchell
page 2

community as a whole. Although Parren might not be Chairman of the Caucus next session, (a Chairman is selected every two years), the Caucus considers him their leader and takes his lead. Currently, however, he feels let down and left out. He is not a headline seeker and has often been soft with his criticism because he likes and respects you. In fact, in a speech in Atlantic City in August, he commented that the public should criticize the President when it is due, but should not overlook "a greater threat to black progress, the U.S. Congress." Parren personally feels very badly about the position he feels obligated to take. You need to reinstate the faith he had in you.

Participants: The President, Rep. Mitchell, Frank Moore, Valerie Pinson.

Press Plan: White House photographer only.

9/21/78

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

9-21-78

Vet Benefits

Talmadge, Cranston, Stafford,
Roberts, Hammerschmidt, Montgomery

7475	7479	7485
3.20		
adm + .56		
3.76		
S + .07		
3.83		
H + .09	H + 1.425 B	
3.92		

Standard H 3240 → 4000
+ \$800 over 80 Floor - Non dish
non-serv disab

S Income disregard \$780 + 1/2 add inc
S + 25% benefits W W I

Not like incentive bill, but disability
work out differences

note from ambassador andy young
given to president carter during
meeting with president nimeiri 9/21/78

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

We had a lunch yesterday
with Ambassadors from Jordan
Syria, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia
& Lebanon.

It was cautious but not
negative.

Their main question was
how we can help them to sell
it to the "average Palestinian"
on the street with a machine gun.

The other suggestion was
that the President say something
about Jerusalem.

Ribicoff was there & was
quite helpful.

from Andy during
Nimeiri mtg
9-21-78

Brief re Sudan
Speak at one place
Mf - Martin
Speech. Laker. No log 12.
Black concerns
Tues Caucus mfy - log
Congress, Lou Stolz, etc
Appointments not made
Martin
Check list recommendations



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

SEP 21 1978

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: JIM MCINTYRE *Jim*
SUBJECT: Veto Memorandum II

In the next few weeks OMB will, in all likelihood, recommend that you disapprove a number of bills. These will, I believe, fall into two categories: bills that directly raise major issues of national policy, including fiscal policy, and bills that involve issues which are narrower or have less direct or immediate consequences. I think most of your White House staff is in tentative agreement about the first category of legislation; it is the second category I wish to discuss.

In the course of a year much legislation is introduced which is of interest to only relatively narrow interests -- a few Congressmen, one interest group, one agency, or a part of an agency. Most of this legislation does not require or deserve your attention while it is pending in Congress. Yet, at the same time, it is this general area in which we (OMB) have the most trouble persuading the agencies to attempt to stop or change objectionable legislation.

By the time this legislation gets to you a proper record may not have been built; or, even if one has, the benefits of a veto in these cases can easily seem not to be worth the political costs. The recent fishery rights legislation was clearly one of these cases.

Yet, I believe it is extremely important that you veto a few of these minor bills. First, on the merits much narrow interest legislation deserves veto. Second, some such legislation sets precedents which can cause us problems in the future. Third, the exercise of your veto power provides a very useful disciplinary example both to the agencies and to the Hill. Fourth, in many cases, perhaps most, over-ride attempts will not be made, and the vetoed legislation will simply die or be reenacted with amendments that make it acceptable. Therefore, the knowledge that you may exercise your veto power can substantially improve our negotiating leverage.

Finally, even in those instances in which you eventually decide you must approve legislation, I believe there are still advantages to be gained in you or Frank telling the major sponsors that a veto is being considered. We should make certain that the sponsors are aware that in signing you've done them a favor.

We can never flawlessly follow all the objectionable legislation Members of Congress introduce. But we can control it if your veto is a real possibility with which a sponsor must contend. And we can take advantage of this legislation if we make clear to a sponsor that we are aware of the value of your signature.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

9/21/78

Stu Eizenstat
Frank Moore
Anne Wexler

The attached was returned in
the President's outbox. It is
forwarded to you for appropriate
handling.

Rick Hutcheson

1:45

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

September 21, 1978

Good
J

ADMINISTRATIVELY CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM: Frank Moore *F.M.*
Anne Wexler *Ann*
Stu Eizenstat *Stu*

SUBJECT: Energy and Water Development Appropriations Bill

The period of time between receipt of the Public Works Bill and a veto decision will be extremely short. Ten days would not be sufficient time to mount the campaign necessary to prevent an override. As you know, the House could act within minutes of a veto announcement. In light of this, shortly after Labor Day we began a low-key, educational campaign to reach, among others, the media, business leaders, and select Members of the House.

Our efforts are being channeled through a task force chaired by Anne. The task force meets daily at 6:00 p.m. and is composed of representatives from OMB, DPS, Army, Interior, Energy, WHCL, WH Press Office, and the offices of the Vice President, Anne Wexler, Jack Watson, Gerry Rafshoon, Charlie Schultze and Tim Kraft.

Throughout we have been extremely careful to couch all communication in terms of explaining the Administration's "concerns" about the bill. We have felt it vitally important that we do nothing to limit your options or to adversely affect our prospects for passage of Natural Gas in the Senate.

The following summarizes activities underway and planned.

1. Document Preparation

We have prepared various documents to be used in support of a possible veto. Attachment A is an inventory. Congressional distribution has begun in the House only and will continue next week. OMB is preparing an enrolled bill memo. We anticipate that work on the draft veto message and enrolled

bill memo will be complete next week. OMB, DPS and the Agencies are presently checking and rechecking the numbers.

2. Print Media

The Media Liaison Office has mailed background materials to various newspapers. Representatives of Interior and Army have spoken to editorial writers. This has resulted in a number of favorable editorials. Attachment B is a summary of some of the editorials. Next week we will mail specialized background materials to newspapers. These materials will be tailored to meet regional concerns.

3. Radio and Television

Representatives of Army and Interior are appearing on radio and television shows. This will continue over the next several days, with increasing emphasis on areas where it is anticipated we will need supporting votes in the House and Senate.

4. Briefings

We are conducting briefings for business, environmental and other groups explaining the Administration's concerns about the bill. Charlie Schultze and representatives from Army and Interior have developed an effective briefing presentation. We will include the Public Works Bill in briefings we are holding for groups originally scheduled to be in the White House for other purposes. We are also working with environmental and urban interest groups in an effort to help them focus their activities on parts of the country where Members of Congress would be most responsive to their appeals.

5. Veto Day

A "veto day" strategy to include background briefings, speeches in key cities, media appearances and special briefings by Administration officials is being planned.

6. Western Strategy

We are developing a strategy aimed at demonstrating that a veto is not anti-Western. This includes facilitating favorable editorials, advertising the support of a few Western governors and other elected officials, and sending Administration speakers to the West.

7. Democratic National Committee

John White has attended task force meetings and is helping with the Western strategy. DNC is also assisting us with briefings and getting information to key Congressional Districts.

8. House Activity

The House strategy will center on a targeted group of Members who have voted with us in the past on water projects. There are 133 who supported the Administration on both the Derrick/Conte and Edgar Amendments in June 1977 and 1978 and 83 who were with us on one of the votes. These 216 Members are receiving our attention at this time.

White House CL has met with Derrick, Edgar, Conte, Michel, and a working staff group. A head count is underway. We are working with Members on press releases and plans for a well-orchestrated set of endorsements by Members immediately following announcement of a veto.

Preliminary indications are that many Members are not willing to state a position until they have time to gauge the level of our commitment -- many remind us that last year's veto never happened. This reluctance is understandable in light of the work Congressmen Wright and Bevill are already putting in on their side. There are also some signs of slippage from the group of 133 -- usually in cases where specific projects are being threatened by Wright, et al.

We will soon expand our activities beyond the targeted 216. The appeals will be made along economic and fiscal responsibility lines and will be directed to Members in both parties. We will seek to actively involve the economic experts in the Administration, i.e., Blumenthal, Kreps, Schultze, McIntyre and Strauss. Soon after your veto decision, we will hold meetings on the Hill to answer technical questions for Members and staff. Schultze, Andrus and Alexander will be asked to participate in these briefings.

We will also suggest you meet with supporters soon after a decision. The appeal will be for their continued support and hard work.

9. Senate Activity

In the Senate, we are working on a list of 42 Senators who indicated in votes earlier this Congress that they may be sympathetic to your water policies and policies of fiscal

restraint. A working staff group is meeting regularly to prepare speeches and organize press endorsements. They are also beginning low-key canvassing.

Some of the 42 have let us know they are not enthusiastic about a veto; some have advised against it (Hollings, Cranston) but others enthusiastically support a veto of the bill (Leahy, Lugar, Nelson, Chafee).

Our support in the Senate, if we are to win, must come from a combination of environmentalists and fiscal conservatives. Because Byrd and Cranston are not with us, Senator Nelson is presently our most likely candidate for leadership on the issue.

We have not yet tested Senate sentiment thoroughly. As soon as we see our way clear with Natural Gas, we will begin doing so. As in the House, the battle will be difficult -- and will require an Administration-wide effort.

10. Schedule

We anticipate that the Senate will take up the Public Works Conference Report on September 28 following the vote on the natural gas compromise. If this occurs, you would receive the bill on September 29 or 30, and the final day to veto would be October 10 or 11.

WATER PROJECTS APPROPRIATION BILL:
INFORMATION AVAILABLE GENERAL BRIEFING PACKET (9/20)

1. Components of Bill (2 pp.)
2. Summary of Administration Concerns (4 pp.)
3. Issue Papers
 - a. Full funding (1 p. + chart)
 - b. Mandated Personnel Increase (1 p.)
 - c. Water Resources Council (2 pp.)
4. Q's & A's -- 5 general
5. Editorial Sampling (2 pp.)

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL

6. Overview on Water Issue (4 pp.)
7. Water Project Spending by State -- Summary (2 pp.)
8. Water Project Spending by State -- Detailed
(approximately 50 pp.)
9. Regional Distribution of Water Project Funding (2 pp.)
10. New Water Projects Supported by Administration --
Summary (3 pp.)
11. Water Projects Opposed by Administration -- Summary
(6 pp.)
12. Water Projects Opposed by Administration -- Detailed
Fact Sheets (approximately 50 pp.)
13. Deficiencies of New Starts Administration Opposes
(Chart -- 3 pp.)
14. Energy Overview (4 pp.)
15. Energy Spending by State -- Summary (2 pp.)
16. Energy Spending by State -- Detailed (approx. 50 pp.)

17. Additional Issue Papers

- a. Jobs issues -- available 9/21
- b. Inflation -- available 9/21
- c. Agriculture -- available 9/21
- d. Short-term Impact of Veto (1 p.)

18. Additional Q's and A's

19. Talking Points

20. Graphics

- a. Full funding chart
- b. Maps showing water project funding

COMPONENTS OF ENERGY AND
WATER DEVELOPMENT APPROPRIATION BILL

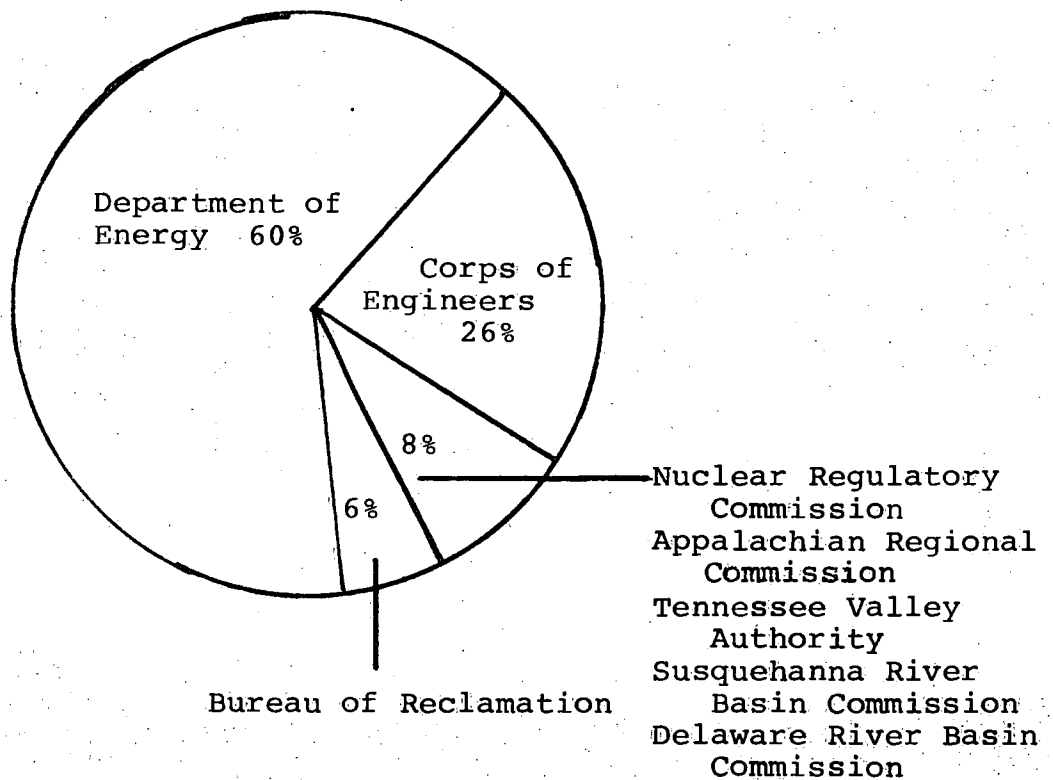
The bill appropriates a total of about \$10 billion in FY1979 Budget authority for energy, water resource development, and other related purposes.

It supplies funds for research and development programs of the Department of Energy; water resource and related programs of the Department of Army's Corps of Engineers and the Interior Department's Bureau of Reclamation; and funding for the Appalachian Regional Commission's Appalachian Regional Development Programs, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, the Tennessee Valley Authority, the Delaware and Susquehanna River Basin Commissions; and it normally would provide funds for the Water Resources Council, but in this year's bill these funds are deleted.

Agency appropriations contained in the bill:

	<u>\$ in Billions</u>
1. Department of Energy	6.1
(including solar, nuclear, geothermal and other research and development)	
2. Army Corps of Engineers	2.6
(civil works water resource develop- ment)	
3. <u>Department of Interior, Bureau of Reclamation</u>	0.6
(water resource development)	
4. Independent Agencies	<u>0.8</u>
TOTAL	<u><u>10.1</u></u>

ESTIMATED AGENCY SHARES OF TOTAL



SUMMARY OF THE ADMINISTRATIONS'S CONCERNS ABOUT
H.R. 12928, THE ENERGY AND WATER
DEVELOPMENT APPROPRIATION ACT

Summary

- o A realistic calculation of the total water project spending commitment of this bill is \$1.8 billion more than the President's Budget.
- o The bill uses funding procedures which disguise true costs.
- o The bill would require enlarging the Federal bureaucracy by more than 2,300 new full-time employees.
- o Most of the funding increases are in unsound water projects or water projects for which planning is not sufficiently far along to make a funding commitment.
- o The President supports most of the items in the bill, including:
 - energy research and development funding (the program level for the breeder reactor has properly been left for resolution in the authorizing legislation);
 - \$2.5 billion for water projects with total costs of more than \$35 billion, including 26 new water project starts which will cost \$640 million.
- o The Administration is concerned about the adverse impact of this bill on:
 - the Budget
 - efficient government management
 - a sound water resources development program
 - inflation

Specific Points

- The bill restores funding for six water projects halted last year in a compromise between the Congress and the Administration.
 - These unsound projects would cost more than \$ 580 million to complete.
 - Three are funded for "study" just to keep them alive. No further study is needed to determine they are unjustified investments.
 - Three are funded for construction.
 - All six projects have been exhaustively reviewed.
 - The majority of one project's water supply benefits would go to one catfish farm and several "potential" catfish farms.
 - One project would serve about 69 farm families at an investment of more than \$1 million each.
 - One project's major benefit is flatwater recreation yet within 50 miles there are three completed Federal reservoirs and two under construction.
- The bill funds excess new water project construction starts:
 - The President proposed 26 new construction starts costing a total of \$640 million.
 - After extensive study and review of agency procedures, the President's water policy emphasized the need for consistent criteria to assure that sound projects are funded. The 26 new starts were selected on the basis of economic soundness, readiness for construction, environmental quality, public benefit and budget limitations.

- The bill funds 27 additional new construction starts costing a total of almost \$1.2 billion, making a total of 53 new projects costing more than \$1.8 billion.
- Many of the 27 added projects have not been fully planned, are excessively expensive, are not economically sound, cause unnecessary environmental damage or are very low priority investments.
- One project is not authorized at all and 11 of the 27 have not met pre-construction legal or contractual requirements, including one project where an agreement with Canada is necessary.
- Five of the 27 projects are recreational boat harbors.
- Ten have low economic returns and nine have significant environmental problems.
- Experience has shown that projects commenced without resolving major problems frequently lead to costly delays, litigation and controversy.
- President Carter is the first President to propose new starts in four years.
- o The bill mandates hiring 2,300 additional Federal employees in excess of agency needs.
 - This is a 6% increase in personnel for the Corps of Engineers and a 6% increase for the Bureau of Reclamation (full-time permanent employees).
 - Hiring of unneeded personnel is expensive (over \$50 million per year for 2,300 new employees) and permanently increases the size of the bureaucracy.
- o The bill abolishes the Water Resources Council by deleting all funding (\$1.3 million).
 - WRC is made up of all the agencies with water programs and is thus better suited than any single agency to coordinate water programs.

- WRC has been given important new assignments to help implement the President's water policy, including the development of consistent water project planning requirements, reviewing project planning to facilitate selection of new projects and implementing grant programs for State water planning and conservation.
- WRC is a vital link with States, funding State water planning programs.
- A small investment in coordination can save much more by making the government's water programs more efficient and consistent.
- The bill rejects the full funding approach for new water projects, disguising their true total cost.
 - New construction starts are begun -- inextricably committing the Federal government to project completion on the basis of funding for only one year.
 - The President proposed appropriations of \$640 million to fully pay for 26 new water project starts.
 - This bill adds 27 more new projects with a cost to complete of almost \$1.2 billion.
 - But this bill provides only the first year's funding for all 53 projects -- appropriating only \$103 million. While the bill provides less funding this year than requested by the President, it actually triples the government's financial obligation.
 - Full funding gives more certainty that projects will proceed on optimum schedule, since their full costs are considered at the outset.
- The Department of Energy portion of the bill is generally consistent with the President's Budget.
 - In particular, the issue of the breeder reactor program level is properly left to resolution in the DOE authorization bill.

Editorial Criticism of Public Works Legislation

"Help put a stop to this entire wasteful process. Carter probably will veto this bill. Support him in that course of action. Make this the first time in history that a public works bill has ever been successfully vetoed. Put your Congressman and Senators on notice that if they vote to override the veto, they do so at serious risk to their political lives."

THE IDAHO STATESMAN, Sept. 11, 1978

"The porkbarrel richly deserves to be vetoed and not only because it is loaded with boondoggles that flunk even the lowest cost/benefit ration standards. It would commit the government to future-year spending that would make a shambles of future budgets."

THE BALTIMORE SUN, Sept. 19, 1978

"Most of the projects are in the West. And it is often said that easterners just don't understand the region's water problems. Maybe so. But certainly the whole country understands the need now for rudimentary efficiency in government. Except apparently the members of Congress. They are clearly posing a direct challenge to the President's desire to set national policy. He should meet it."

THE BOSTON GLOBE, Sept. 4, 1978

"The clear intent of Congress is to throw down the gauntlet to President Carter, challenging him on who will decide how much federal money is spent where and on what water projects. If Mr. Carter really wants to show the country a new image of decisiveness and strength, he will veto this monstrous pork barrel, and he will be as noisy about it as its authors have been quiet and furtive."

THE PROVIDENCE JOURNAL, Sept. 3, 1978

"No federal spending measure passed this year is more outrageous and indefensible than the public works bill soon to hit the President's desk. Mr. Carter has virtually promised to veto it. That will give him an A-plus for courage and responsibility, and give Congress a last chance to muster what statesmanship it can and sustain his veto."

THE DETROIT FREE PRESS, Sept. 10, 1978

"So we hope Mr. Carter does veto this bill. It is wasteful. It is, as we said, a raw showing of political arrogance on the part of Congress. We also hope that, when the time comes, you will tell your representatives in Washington that it is a bad piece of legislation -- and that President Carter's veto should stick."

THE PHILADELPHIA EVENING BULLETIN,
Sept. 11, 1978

Pork barrel time

Proposition 13 and its offspring are attempts to "send Washington a message," we are told.

Well, the message isn't being heard. (It's pork barrel time again, and our good legislators are in there lapping it up with impunity) They will continue lapping it up until we oust a few incumbents for their votes on budget-busting bills. Unless we make them fear for their political lives, we will not be able to break the pernicious system by which Congress uses the public purse to ensure re-election of its members and please money-hungry constituents.

(A case in point is the \$10.4 billion public works appropriation bill that has passed both houses of Congress overwhelmingly. President Carter is almost certain to veto the bill. We hope he does. It deserves the biggest, reddest veto stamp available.)

Yet the veto may well be overridden because it takes on a traditional congressional sacred cow: pork-barrel public works projects. The bill contains something for nearly everyone. The benefits are so strategically spread out that it is almost certainly veto proof.

Why can Congress flout the president like this? Because WE, the constituents of Frank Church, James McClure, Steve Symms and George Hansen don't really support fiscal conservatism. We don't hold our senators and representatives accountable. They sit in the comfortable and clubby atmosphere of Washington, at an annual cost to the taxpayers of more than \$1 million per year per member, and support each others' pork-barrel projects so they can all be re-elected and continue the rotten, parasitic process. Yet on the major issues Congress remains constipated. Nothing happens.

In 1977, Carter proposed to eliminate funding for more than 30 water projects that could not meet legitimate environmental and economic criteria. He eventually pared the list to 19 projects in an effort to meet Congress halfway. Then he compromised even further. He agreed to accept 10 of the projects if he could get funding killed for the other nine.

Lo and behold, this year seven of the nine projects killed last year were suddenly revived by Congress. These seven don't meet Congress' own stated policy toward water projects, let alone Carter's more stringent requirements. The bill goes fur-

ther in its excesses. It mandates the hiring of 2,300 more federal employees, the bulk of them for the Army Corps of Engineers. This is fiscal restraint? This is the response to Proposition 13?

And where was the Idaho delegation during all of this, including the cost-conscious member who has promised to take a bite out of government, the one so proud of helping do in the new Senate office building? In both 1977 and 1978, all four members of the Idaho delegation voted in every instance against the president's attempts to hold back public works spending. Not once in more than half a dozen votes did a member of the Idaho delegation support efforts to cut back on the pork-barrel projects.

There is more than just this bill at stake. It is a symbolic fight. Traditionally, Congress has controlled public works projects. Now, Carter says the projects should be subjected to more objective analysis by the administration. Congress is resisting because the pork barrel is such a nice way to get re-elected.

Peter H. Kostmayer, D-Pa., surely spoke the truth last year when he said, "I believe someone has to cut. I do not think that the Congress often enough has the courage to cut in our collective greed."

Congressmen do not have the courage because we don't make them have the courage. We are the problem. We accept the system because once in a while a few of the crumbs fall in Idaho's direction. Help put a stop to this entire wasteful process. Carter probably will veto this bill. Support him in that course of action. Make this the first time in history that a public works bill has ever been successfully vetoed. Put your congressman and senators on notice that if they vote to override the veto, they do so at serious risk to their political lives.

A 'pork barrel' to dump

Ready to help irrigate a lot of fruit farms in Colorado — at \$1.4 million each? Do you feel better knowing that each farmer's share is just \$71,000 — with interest-free U.S. loans available?

How about helping with an additional \$200 million in taxes to pay and provide side benefits for 2,300 more federal employees? Congress insists the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the Department of Interior hire them to work on billions of dollars in public works projects that lack economic and environmental justification. Army and Interior say they don't need the extras.

Does it upset you that Congress is demanding that billions of tax dollars be spent on a water diversion project in California although the federal courts have directed that no work be done on it?

As bizarre as all this may sound, it will happen unless President Carter vetoes a public works bill that Congress is now polishing into final form to dump on his desk. Congress is sure it has Mr. Carter on the run. It figures it can make him swallow his pledge and accept this example of "pork barreling" at its worst.

The questionable projects Congress has stuffed into this public works bill will



cost about \$2 billion, although this amount doesn't show in the legislation. The price tag affixed by Congress is a "token" \$103 million, a mere down payment. Congress has for generations gotten dubious projects through with this device. The congressmen involved plead for support from their colleagues, explaining that very little money is involved. After a few years of this, they switch and argue that the Federal Government now has so much invested in their pet project that it would be wasteful

to drop it. During the passage of one West Coast water supply project through Congress its cost went from a "token" \$7 million to an actual figure in excess of \$200 million.

Most of the "pork barrel" projects in the new legislation were initially challenged by the Water Resources Council, an agency created by President Carter to screen projects as part of his unprecedented public works reform effort. The finding was that these challenged projects should be paid for — if at all — by private individuals or by state or local governments.

Congress's response to this challenge to its traditional "pork barreling" is to move to eliminate the Water Resources Council by deleting its appropriation from the public works legislation. Here is a display of arrogance that, of itself, merits the President's veto.

So we hope Mr. Carter does veto this bill. It is wasteful. It is, as we said, a raw showing of political arrogance on the part of Congress. We also hope that, when the time comes, you will tell your representatives in Washington that this is a bad piece of legislation — and that President Carter's veto should stick.

PORK BARREL: Carter is right in opposing a monstrous works bill

[N]O FEDERAL spending measure passed this year is more outrageous and indefensible than the public works bill soon to hit the president's desk. Mr. Carter has virtually promised to veto it. That will give him an A-plus for courage and responsibility, and give Congress a last chance to muster what statesmanship it can and sustain his veto.

The bill represents a major double-cross of the president by Congress. It restores six unnecessary water projects, costing \$375 million, that Congress agreed to kill last year in a compromise with Mr. Carter, who wanted to eliminate 18 of them. The bill also doubles the number of new construction starts proposed by Mr. Carter — to 53 projects, costing \$1.2 billion; and it mandates the hiring of 2,300 new employees, whom the Army Corps of Engineers says it doesn't even need or want.

Even as public works bills go, this one is a zinger. It kills the president's proposed Water Resources Council, which would have brought some rationality and cost-effectiveness to planning future water projects. It includes funds for dredging marinas and yacht harbors, and for irrigation projects that will benefit a handful of landowners at a cost to the federal taxpayer of \$1 million per landowner.

Meanwhile, an equally obnoxious mea-

sure is coming up fast behind this one — Jaws II at the pork barrel, so to speak. That is a bill, passed by the Senate and soon to reach the House floor, authorizing construction or planning of 67 more projects. Those projects will show up in future public works appropriations bills.

The Corps of Engineers has not yet finished studying, or determined a need for, nearly half of the projects packed into the bill. On others, Congress has arbitrarily altered the Corps' figures to make the projects appear economic when they are not, and altered cost-sharing arrangements so the federal government will pick up a bigger share of the tab than usual.

There are, it should be noted, a few sane voices to be heard. Rep. James Blanchard, D-Mich., fought a brave but losing battle to delete the offending projects from the public works bill. Another Michigan Democrat, Rep. David Bonior, is mounting an effort to delete the worst features from, or defeat, the authorization bill. But every member of the Michigan delegation ought to swing behind such efforts.

To go on financing economically unjustified and environmentally damaging projects is a basic misuse of public funds. Even more hurtful for Michigan is that each project represents a subsidy paid by this state's taxpayers to another part of the country, chiefly the Sunbelt, which is causing us quite enough problems as it is.

It's a funny thing: all the oratory about inflation and the taxpayers' burden—everything one hears when Congress is asked to approve welfare reform or environmental regulations, for instance—vanishes when the public works bills come up. Wouldn't it be refreshing if, just this once, enough congressmen stopped drooling over the pork barrel to sustain the president's veto, and to head off the worst of the projects being eyed for the future? We're hoping.



Bonior



Blanchard

They opposed wasteful parts of the bill

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 21, 1978

Terry
You do
it
J

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

FROM:

JERRY RAFSHOON *JR*

SUBJECT:

PENNSYLVANIA AND OHIO SPEECHES

Having reviewed all the speeches for this weekend I want to suggest an alternative approach to the whole package.

The opening statement for the Aliquippa town meeting and the last few pages of the Ohio State Jefferson/Jackson Dinner contain the best, most succinct "stump speech" material in the lot. If you like, we could combine those two, add a little about national defense and more on fraud and waste and let that serve as the basic speech for all the stops. We would then add to it a couple of pages of jokes, recognitions, and local material for each occasion.

The national press doesn't cover these speeches anyway. They are more likely to pay attention to the repetition of themes than they are to this wide variety of material. This approach should be a whole lot easier on you. Besides, it worked in 1976.

✓

APPROVE

DISAPPROVE